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REPRINT.

[SIXPENCE.

EDUCATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.
A BEAUTIFUL purpose—a purpose which it shall be the pride and glory of this journal to nurse into life, activity and power, was emphatically declared by the Legislature in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, and has, by this time, ministered a delightful satisfaction to thousands of Christian beings in this country, who have within them enough of brotherhood, unselfishness, and heart-purity to take a wise and holy interest in the moral condition of the poor. The purpose of which we speak, and the declaration of an intention to bring it into practical operation, was distinct, emphatic, decided—bearing with it the concurrence of all parties, and involving no less important, generous, and charitable a scheme, than the moral and religious education of all the lower classes of our fellow-creatures in this land. The very interesting debate in which the subject was discussed originated in that most excellent Christian, and just, humane legislator, Lord Ashley—a nobleman in whom the rich have an example, and the poor a champion; who works out with industrious perseverance the lofty principles of benevolence; who watches tenderly, and with anxious carefulness for their relief, the victims of oppression among his countrymen; who advocates humanity with a glowing fervour, and the duties of brotherhood with a kindling heart; who gathereth little children under the protection of his virtue, and performs the highest duties of his ennobling calling with a gentle spirit and a modest, unaffected grace; who, in a word, wins the love, gratitude, and admiration of mankind, by seeking to benefit them without ostentation, and to bless them without reward. This is no exaggerated eulogy—it is the tribute of a well-earned praise.

Lord Ashley based the propositions he had to make upon the simple motion, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her instant and serious consideration the best means of diffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and religious education amongst the working classes of her people;" and upon this motion his lordship then proceeded to ground a speech and statements which deserve the most careful perusal and attention at the hands of the whole community. And as when he had the crimes and cruelties of the factory system to expose, so now, from the hot-beds of dissoluteness, the waste deserts of dreary and pitiable ignorance—the pollution of profanity without awe, poverty without honesty, and misery without religious hope—he conjured before his hearers many a righteous and appalling picture, and painted a condition of

society without education in the most quickening atmospheres of vice, broad and glaring enough to alarm the most fearless lest it should spread and fester into a moral sore, that might gradually eat into the vitals of our social system, and ulcerate incurably the whole heart of the empire. It is beyond question that the demoralization of ignorance is fearfully overlaying the humbler classes with its black and cheerless mantle, which only the light of Christianity can penetrate, or the spirit of education tear away. The instances of hopeless, heartless brutality of condition adduced from the population returns and statistical inquiries with respect to nearly all the populous districts of England—and in crowded towns especially—are literally terrifying. The infamy of lower life, for example, in Manchester, strikes the mind aghast; and it becomes still more dreadful to be confirmed in the conviction that the most wide spread depravity is chiefly among the young—that childhood, without one ray that points to heaven upon its path, is walking upward into life, as it were, bound and handcuffed between ignorance and crime. It surely becomes a national duty to check this growth of vice, and under Providence, and by a wise and active exertion, to sow some seed from which a harvest of intelligence and virtue may spring up in its stead. The mind naturally points to systematic education as one of the best and most palpable means for exciting the spread of order, morality, industry, and content. We do not rush into any wild speculation upon this subject. With education we do not cry *Eureka*, and claim it as the philosopher's stone and only panacea against all human evils; but we regard it as the true, beautiful, and powerful instrument for effecting an immense, nay, an incalculable amount of good in a Christian, a social, a religious, and a national sense. It must instil first principles; it must humanize and diffuse benignant light; it must inculcate some knowledge and fear of God; it must speak of social duty, and of a sense of the responsibilities of conduct to the impressed and pliant hearts of children; it must bend the twig and direct the branching of the tree of youth, while it will be in its nature to set up order and propriety as its symbols before men, and to make the principles of anarchy and revolution bite the dust. It was mentioned in the Commons' debate that at the recent riots in the country the disaffection of the people was in proportion to their ignorance, and that there was nothing like desperation wherever education had spread.

The imperative necessity, then, for a measure of education was thus beautifully enforced by the conclusion of Lord

Ashley's speech:—"The country required such a measure, and, though many disappointments and failures might be encountered, it would nevertheless bear an abundant harvest. We call the working population," continued the noble lord, "improvident and immoral, and so they often are; but that improvidence and immorality are the results, in a great measure, of our neglect, and in not a little of our example. We owe them, too, the debt of kindlier language and more frequent intercourse. This is no fanciful obligation. The people of this country are more alive than any other to an honest zeal for their welfare and sympathy for their condition; and, though that sympathy may often fall on unimpassable hearts, it never fails to find some that it comforts and many that it softens. Only let us now declare that we will enter on a better course; that we will seek their temporal through their eternal interests; and half our task will be accomplished. There are many hearts to be softened—many minds to be instructed—many souls to be saved.—*O patria! O Divum domus!* If we engage in such a task the blessing of God will rest on our labours, and the oldest among us perhaps may live to rejoice, for himself and children, at the opening dawn of the immortal, because the moral glory of the British empire." We have now most heartily to congratulate our readers and the country at large upon the spirit in which the resolution proposed by Lord Ashley was met by the whole house. With the exception of one surly growl from some grumbling Irish member, it was carried unanimously by the vote of all parties, and the advocacy of Graham, Russell, and Peel.

The Home Secretary followed the noble mover, and at once declared the intention of Government to submit a scheme of education to Parliament, of which he there and then gave an outline to the house. We must give a brief epitome of this important sketch. "With respect to the future, he would first propose that parishes should be united for the formation of district schools. The children to be there instructed should, in the first place, be orphans and other destitute paupers, or the offspring of poor parents willing to let them be educated there. He would attach to each school a chapel, with a clergyman who should teach the liturgy and catechism of the church; the children of dissenters, however, being exempted from attendance on those ministrations, and allowed to receive religious instruction from any licensed minister of any denomination. He gave several particulars respecting the state of some of the large manufacturing districts, showing a total want of the means of instruction there; and then proceeded to the case of



GREAT NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE AT LIVERPOOL.—See next page.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

children not dependent on parochial relief, but employed in factories. He would propose that no child should be suffered to work more than six hours and a half in one day, and that each should be obliged to attend school daily for three hours. The principle upon which grants had been usually made for the building of schools was, that two thirds of the cost should be raised by private contribution. He would recommend that for the future, one third only should be required from private sources. The maintenance of the school when built might be defrayed partly from small payments to be made by the children themselves for their schooling and partly by a parochial rate of 3d. in the pound. He would have the schools managed each by seven trustees, who should be the clergyman, the two churchwardens, and four persons to be nominated by the magistrates. The trustees should appoint the master, with the sanction of the bishop. No child should be required to attend the worship of the Church of England, or the religious instruction imparted by the master, if the friends of such child should object to his being brought up in conformity with the Church of England. These provisions, he trusted, would protect all classes, and afford complete security against all attempts at proselytism."

We shall reserve any remark upon these details for the occasion when the perfected plan of the Government shall be officially developed before the house—for the present they stand only as an indication of what is to come. But the principle—the principle is gained, and that is everything. The Government and the Opposition have alike expressed themselves alive to the debasing influences of immorality, ignorance, and irreligion among the people—affecting their labour—affecting their health—affecting their happiness—affecting their lives. The leaders of party have made the great admission in favour of the purest social reform. The Home Secretary avowed his fear that Protestant England had more neglected the great duty of educating the people than any other nation in Europe. "The law had been victorious—the soldier and the policeman had done their duty—and the time was come when the public instructor must go forth." Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel echoed these opinions in other words—and now we might be said fairly to witness the dawn of a new day of religion, intelligence, and happiness upon the humbler classes of the English human race.

This is the bright result of one of those beautiful conferences in our Legislature, of which, for ennobling purposes of humanity, without the pride of condition or the perversions of party, the constituency of the empire may be honourably and legitimately proud.

STEEPLE-CHASE AT LIVERPOOL.

For the last five years this event has been the Derby of steeple-chasing, and if we are to argue from the present, its popularity is on the increase. On Wednesday last the town of Liverpool was filled by one of the most brilliant companies that ever graced a provincial meeting. Indeed, the whole *élite* of the sporting circles of England, Ireland, and Scotland had made it their rendezvous; and at two o'clock, the hour originally named for the sport to commence, the course at Aintree would have lost little by comparison with Epsom Downs, on either of their great days. The grand stand and its enclosure were filled with fashionables, while all the minor buildings for the convenience of spectators had their share of patronage. There had been but little betting on the event of the day in the town, and there was little more in the ring on the course, the closing prices being—3 to 1 against Peter Simple, 4 to 1 against Lottery, 5 to 1 against The Returned, 8 to 1 against Redwing, and no others backed. The bell for saddling was rung at three, and the sun shone splendidly out as the saddled coursers were brought forth. These were all, of course, stately steeds, and, but for one Samaritan among the party that bestrode them, the exhibition would have been as dull as dignified. Mr. Whitworth, however, who hung across Bucephalus as those wooden gentlemen do who preserve their perpendicular upon Tonbridge horses by means of leaden balances at their nether ends helped us to a most seasonable laugh: *ceteris*, he does not ride amiss, though his style is eccentric. In another quarter of an hour the field was called together, and the following sixteen set forth on their perilous journey:

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft. with 100 sovs added, the owner of the second horse to have his stake returned.

Lord Chesterfield ns b g Vanguard, aged, h b, 11st 10lb (Oliver)	1
Mr. Mare's Nimrod, 11st	(Scot) 2
Mr. H. Palmer ns b g Dragsman, h b, 11st 3lb	(Crickmere) 3
Mr. W. Elkin's g h Victor Simple, 12st 10lb	(Frisby) 0
Mr. Elmore's br h Lottery, a.ed. 12st 6lb	(Mason) 0
Mr. W. S. Crawford's ch h The Returned, 12st (Major Campbell)	0
Baron Rothschild's Consul, 11st 12lb	(Fitz Olafare) 0
Lord Waterford's Redwing, aged, 11st 10lb	(Doolan) 0
Mr. T. Taylor's g m Victor, a, 6 years, 11st 10lb	(Taylor) 0
Colonel Anson's br h Claude Duval, 11st 7lb	(Tomblyn) 0
Mr. James Hunt's g g Tinderbox, 11st 7lb	(W. Moore) 0
Mr. Kennedy's b g Teetotum, 11st 7lb	(Kennedy) 0
Mr. Errington ns b g Goblin, aged, 11st 6lb	(Bretherton) 0
Hon. F. Cravens Croxby, 11st 6lb	(W. M'Donough) 0
Mr. R. Hunter's b g Bucephalus, 11st 5lb	(Mr. Whitworth) 0
Mr. Lampugh's The Romp, 11st	(Hollingshead) 0

With the exception of Victoria, who tumbled over one of the early fences, the whole party made the first round upon good terms, Peter Simple cutting out the work, and leading to the wall at the Stand. This he cleared, followed by Nimrod, Vanguard, Dragsman, Consul and Lottery. Tinderbox in attempting to follow suit fell with an awful crash, breaking his rider's collar-bone, who was presently jumped upon by Claude Duval in the manner set forth in our engraving. All took the brook opposite the judge's chair admirably, and, mending their pace, went to work wickedly. At the second round Nimrod took the lead from the favourite, who had met with a misfortune and lost ground considerably, but still being tolerably well up with the second division. As they entered the course for the finish the race lay with four—Nimrod, Vanguard, Dragsman, and Consul. The former of these was the first over the hurdle, which constituted the finishing leap; but the instant Vanguard collared him he stopped, and threw away a race which it was pence to pounds he would have won. Vanguard then, magnificently jock'd by Oliver, took a lead of several lengths, and won an honest race like an honest horse. Peter Simple would have been beaten by the weight had no accident occurred; Lottery did all an infirm, worn-out horse could do; while The Returned was short of speed, as indeed were the rest of the field. The stakes, after the deductions, were worth close upon six hundred pounds. The result of the present anniversary went to prove that Liverpool is the Olympia of the steeple-chase, and that she merits the honour of taking the lead in one of the most popular of our national sports.

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—This dinner, which was given to the new Governor-General of the Canadas, took place at the rooms of the Colonial Society, in St. James's-square, and was attended by a numerous and influential body of gentlemen connected in various ways with the colonies. Sir Augustus d'Este was in the chair, and, amongst the other guests were W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Right Hon. the Vice-President of the Board of Trade; G. W. Hope, M.P., the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., K.C.H.; Mr. Brownrigg, M.P., &c. &c.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India, and also an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India. A vote of thanks similar to that adopted by Parliament, was then passed to the Governor-General and army and officers of India, for their recent military achievements in that country.

FRANCE.—M. Guizot entertained a grand party last week at the hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In the great yard of the hotel, near the Boulevard, a covered way had been made for carriages, and the entrance of the chief staircase, where the guests alighted, was profusely adorned with fine shrubs. The yard in the Rue Neuve des Capucines was tastefully hung with drapery, to imitate a tent, and lined with trees. All the rooms for the reception of the company were admirably decorated and splendidly lighted up, and a temporary room was erected in the garden, communicating with the supper-room. The grand saloon had an imposing effect, from the number of looking-glasses that it contains, its gilded columns, and its lustres, which were filled with many hundreds of bougies. About 1800 invitations had been issued for this *réception*, and the number who attended exceeded 1500. Amongst the company were all the *corps diplomatique* and their ladies (with the exception of the Swedish Minister), all the Cabinet Ministers, Artin Bey (Privy Councillor of Mehemet Ali), the Princes Paul of Wurtemberg and Tufiakin, three ex-Spanish Prime Ministers, namely, Count Torreno, M. Martinez de la Rosa, and the Chevalier Zea de Bermudez, the Duke and Duchess Decezares, a great number of peers, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and a great many deputies, but few peers or deputies of the Opposition.

Whole columns of the official prints of Sunday were taken up with dispatches from the generals employed in Africa, including the Duc d'Aumale. These reports detail their operations in pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, who has once more escaped their grasp. The result has been what has been all along witnessed. The Emir has plundered such Arab tribes as had submitted to the French, and the French have plundered such as have yielded to the Emir.

We could glean no news of interest to the English reader in the French papers of Monday. The debate, which was to commence on Wednesday in the Chamber of Deputies, was their principal theme, and is likely to continue so for several days more.

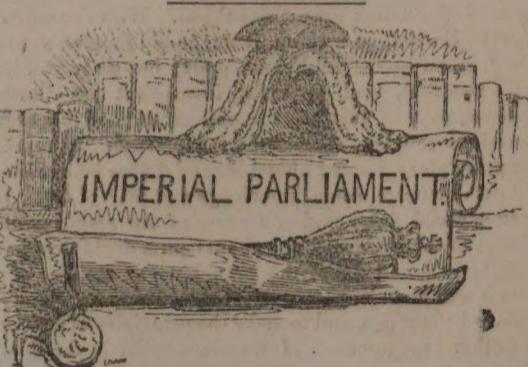
Papers have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 25th of December, being seven days later than those noticed in our paper last week. But little additional information is given relative to the insurrection at Natal. The expedition was still on its way towards the disaffected districts, and the fact of it having marched had been the means of preventing some farmers from joining the rebels, as well as hindering the seditious meetings which had been so frequent.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon mail of the 21st ult. has arrived, with advices from Vigo to the 23rd. Tranquillity, it appears, has been restored at Oporto, although, from the prevailing distress, it was impossible to collect the taxes.

The Portuguese Government still turn a deaf ear to our commercial treaty: they are satisfied to maintain the *status quo*, although the reduction offered in brandies would be a great boon to the trade, which is glutted with unsaleable low wines, which might be distilled if an outlet was offered. It is agreed by all parties that an immediate solution of the question is called for, which another fortnight will produce.

THE LEVANT MAIL.—Letters and journals brought by the Levant Mail from Constantinople, Alexandria, Syria, and Malta, reached us by last Monday's post. From Constantinople, letters, dated the 7th ult., mention a hostile invasion of a neutral territory, bordering on the Euphrates, by the Pasha of Bagdad. The affairs of Servia remain in *status quo*. A counter-revolution was, nevertheless, confidently looked for. Accounts from Beyrouth, of the 1st ult., announce the release of the Druse Kamaican, Ahmed Reslan, from prison, and his reinstatement in his post by Assad Pasha. The Turkish authorities have interposed to arrest the building of the Protestant Church at Jerusalem, and their conduct has been referred accordingly to the British and Prussian Consuls-General at Beyrouth. From Alexandria we learn that Mehemet Ali left Cairo for Lower Egypt on the 23rd of Jan. He was expected to return to Alexandria in a few days. The news from Malta comes down to the 16th ult., but is of little interest. Letters from Athens, of the 5th ult., state that the Greek Government had demanded new succours from its allies.

Accounts from Damascus state that Ali Pasha was about to decimate all the Druse Sheikhs indiscriminately, in virtue of an Imperial firman, which had been transmitted to him by Assad Pasha. Mr. Wood, on hearing this, immediately took measures for the protection of the Druses who had come to Damascus under his guarantee; and, having sheltered about fifty in the British Consulate, he waited on Ali Pasha, on whom he prevailed, after much discussion, to spare the lives of the prisoners.



HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord CAMPBELL moved for the production of two proclamations issued by Lord Ellenborough respecting the removal of the gates of Somnauth.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he saw no objection to the production of the papers.—Lord CAMPBELL gave notice, on the part of the Marquis of Clanricarde, that he would call the attention of the house to these proclamations on Thursday, the 9th of March.

Lord MONTEAGLE, at the request of the Duke of Wellington, postponed, for the present, his motion respecting the Corn-laws, in consequence of the indisposition of the Earl of Ripon.

Lord BROUHAM gave notice that he would next day call the attention of their lordships to the operation of the law relating to the right of search on the coast of Africa.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. T. EGERTON replied to some statements made on a former evening by Mr. Duncombe, relative to the treatment of the Chartist prisoners in the Knutsford House of Correction.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE defended his statements; after which Sir J. GRAHAM said that the whole matter should be inquired into, and the result reported.

Lord ASHLEY drew attention to a case of brutal treatment towards an orphan apprentice belonging to the Halifax union, and hoped that an investigation would be directed to the subject as readily as investigations had formerly been directed into similar cases by the Marquis of Normanby and Lord John Russell.—Sir J. GRAHAM said an inquiry should be made, with a view to prosecution, if the alleged facts should be proved to be true.

Lord J. RUSSELL then called the attention of the house to the fact that the Duke of Wellington, holding a seat in the Cabinet, had accepted also the office of Commander-in-Chief. It was impossible to suppose that, as the leader of a party, he should be wholly free from political bias; and he (the Duke of Wellington) had himself formerly declared that the Commander-in-Chief ought not to hold a seat in the Cabinet.—Sir R. PEEL admitted that it was an unusual circumstance for a Commander-in-Chief to hold at the same time a seat in the Cabinet; but he denied that it was unconstitutional to do so. When the late Lord Hill resigned, he (Sir R. Peel) had advised her Majesty to appoint the Duke of Wellington to the office. This he had done with the consent of his colleagues, who were unanimously of opinion that it was due to the civil services which his grace had rendered to the country, that, in conjunction with the command of the army, he should also retain his seat in the Cabinet.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved, as an amendment, "That at the present period of extended distress, it is the duty of this house to consider the means of lightening the pressure of taxation on the people, by reducing, to the greatest possible extent, the expenses of the military as well as the civil establishments of the country; that therefore it is expedient that the voting of any supplies should be postponed till the estimates of the whole expenditure, and the means to meet that expenditure, be first furnished to the house."—Mr. HUME seconded the motion.—Mr. WILLIAMS also supported the motion, and said it was unnecessary to have such an army in Ireland when they had an army of police there as fully equipped as any troops whatever, and excellently disciplined. The immense police force in England also rendered such a large military force perfectly unnecessary.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he would decline to reply until the estimates should come under discussion.—Mr. HUME contended that if proper reductions had taken place, the Income-tax would have been wholly unnecessary.—General JOHNSON attributed the prevalent distress to over-taxation.—Captain POLSBIE said the causes were over-population and machinery, which was the curse of the country.—The house divided, and Mr. Crawford's motion was negatived by a majority of 62 to 15.

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.—Sir H. HARDINGE brought forward the army estimates for the present year, in which there had been a reduction as compared with last year of 5740 men, the number he proposed for the current year being 100,846. The total saving in money would be £139,000. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the number should be 90,846 men, being 10,000 less than the number proposed by the Government.—Lord ARTHUR LENNOX said that many games and exercises should be encouraged in the army, and that the retiring pensions of 6d. a day to soldiers should be increased if they wished to have a better class of men in the army.—Captain LATARD supported the larger vote, which he thought necessary for the service of the country.—Mr. WILLIAMS was sorry that Mr. HUME had not moved for a much larger reduction of men than 10,000.—Sir H. HARDINGE defended the original motion, and challenged Mr. HUME to name a single colony in which a reduction of the military force could take place with the exception of Canada, and in Canada it was proposed to reduce the force by the withdrawal of 5000.—Colonel Peel, Sir A. L. Hay, and Sir H. Douglass supported the original motion.—After a few observations from Mr. HUME, the committee divided, when the original motion was carried by a majority of 106 to 20.

The next vote was £3,619,327 for the expenses of the army for the ensuing year, which was agreed to.

Several other votes were agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the vote for the volunteer corps; but, on a division, it was carried by a majority of 98 to 28.

The remaining votes were then agreed to, and the house resumed.

Sir J. GRAHAM then moved the second reading of the Registration of Voters Bill, reserving the discussion to a future stage of the bill.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

In reply to a question from Lord Cottenham the LORD CHANCELLOR said that a measure was under the consideration of the Government in the nature of the bill known in Scotland as the *Cessio Bonorum*.

Lord CAMPBELL asked if the Government intended to bring in any bill to settle the question of non-intrusion?—Lord WHARNCLIFFE said he was not aware of any interference on the part of the Government beyond the letter sent by Sir James Graham to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Lord BROUHAM asked if the Government had received any information or any report touching the search of slave vessels on the coast of Africa.—The Earl of ABERDEEN entered into an explanation, showing that owing to the exertions of this country, aided by the unwavering integrity of General Valdez, the Governor of Havana, the slave-trade had been greatly reduced in its extent. Not only had the number of slaves greatly diminished, but the number of vessels equipped for the trade had greatly diminished also.—The Earl of CLarendon, Lord BROUHAM, and other noble lords expressed their satisfaction at this declaration.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for returns of the number of prisoners in the various gaols in Ireland for illicit distillation. His object was to show that whenever the duty on spirits was raised in Ireland the result was invariably a decrease of revenue and an increase of illicit distillation. Formerly, when the duty was increased from 2s. 4d. a gallon to 2s. 8d. the revenue fell from £1,200,000 to £936,000; and when the duty was increased an additional shilling last year the result was a decrease of consumption of nearly 1,250,000 gallons. He had also to observe that out of 70 prisoners in the gaol of Donegal at this moment upwards of 50 were for illicit distillation.—Lord ASHBURTON said that the decrease of consumption should not be attributed altogether to the increase of duty, because the temperance movement and other causes were at work, which gave a downward tendency to the consumption of spirits in Ireland. After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

Mr. Leslie took the oaths and his seat for the county of Monaghan.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Ashburton, in the room of Mr. Jardine, deceased.

Mr. VERNON SMITH moved the second reading of the Northampton and Peterborough Railway Bill.—Captain FIRZROY moved as an amendment that the bill be read that day six months.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading	94
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Against it	80
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Majority	14
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In reply to a question from Dr. BOWRING, Sir R. PEEL said that a formal sanction had never been given by the Porte to the building of a Protestant church in Jerusalem, nor to the residence of Bishop Alexander in his sacerdotal character. The Government, however, had received no confirmation of the rumour that the Porte had put a stop to the building of that church.

In reply to a question from Lord MANNERS, Sir R. PEEL said that Government was of opinion that an unqualified permission from the French Government to Don Carlos to reside where he pleased might be dangerous to the tranquillity of Spain.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated to the house that an action had been brought by Mr. Howard against the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Bellamy for trespass and false imprisonment, alleged to be committed by them when acting under the orders of the house. The house might adopt one of two courses—to order its officers to allow judgment to go against them by default, or to direct them to plead the authority of the house. In the former case there would be no opportunity for explanation, and a jury might, therefore, assess very heavy damages, while in the latter the whole matter would be brought to an issue before the judges of the land. The honourable and learned gentleman quoted several precedents, in which the latter course had been adopted, and concluded by moving that the officers should be directed to appear and plead the authority of the house to the action against

under 13 years of age should be allowed to work more than six hours and a-half per day, that if they worked in the forenoon they should not work in the afternoon, and vice versa, and that they should attend school for three hours each day. This would render two sets of children necessary to carry on the works of the factories; but he had reason to think that the arrangement would not be opposed by the master manufacturers. He also proposed to stimulate local exertions by means of loans, to the extent of one-third of the private subscriptions towards building the schools. He also proposed that the master should be empowered to deduct from the earnings of the children a sum in no case exceeding three pence per week each towards defraying the expenses of their education. His bills to carry out these objects were prepared to be laid before the house at the earliest notice, and he only hoped that they would be carried into practice in the course of the present session of Parliament.—Lord J. RUSSELL could have wished that the able statement of Lord Ashley had less of truth for its foundation than he feared attached to it. He thought it would be almost wickedness to cowl at the details of the measure of Sir James Graham when the object in view was so every way important. He would suggest that it might be worth consideration to provide education for a class immediately above the working class of the community.—After a few observations from Lord Sandon, Mr. Ewart, and Sir C. Burrell, Mr. SHAW said that where there was an established church the education of the people ought to be confined to its ministers, and this principle, he regretted, had not been extended to Ireland in the system of education established in that country.—Mr. C. BULLER regretted that the proposed plan was only to extend to towns, and that no provision was made for rural districts. He received it, however, with gratitude, as a first step towards a general system of education. The hon. and learned gentleman drew the attention of the house to the charities throughout the kingdom, amounting to over £1,200,000, a portion of which might be usefully applied to the purposes of education.—Sir R. INGLIS said he could not consent to divert those charities from their purpose, however large and beneficial the object to which they were to be applied.—Sir G. GREY felt grateful to Lord Ashley for bringing this subject before the house, and should feel happy to give his humble aid to the Government in carrying out the measures proposed by Sir J. Graham.—Sir R. PEEL said it was indeed requisite that every publicity should be given to the reports which had been quoted by Lord Ashley, for it was most important that the conviction of the existence of such a deplorable state of moral feeling so widely extended should be brought home to those classes of the community who were wealthy, and who were responsible for the use of that wealth. He could not assent to the diversion of charities to the purposes of education; for, even though the latter was of infinitely greater importance than charities which were spent in profanity, yet he thought it would be bad policy to commence the foundation of a system of education by diverting even such charities from the way in which they were intended to be applied.—After some observations from Mr. Hawes, Mr. Acland, and Mr. S. O'Brien, Lord ASHLEY shortly expressed his thanks for the kindness with which the house invariably received him, and he should give every support to the proposition of the Government.

The motion was then agreed to, and, the remaining business being disposed of, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. W. COWPER gave notice that he would move a clause in committee on the Registration of Voters Bill, to limit the duration of the poll at county elections to one day.

Lord ELIOT, in reply to Mr. Shaw, said he hoped shortly to be able to propose a measure on the subject of vestry proceedings in Ireland.

The Justices of Peace (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The committee on shipwrecks was, after a division, ordered to consist of 23, instead of 15 members.

Mr. ROEBUCK brought forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances that led to the war in Afghanistan, and to report the evidence and their own observations thereon. He accused the late Administration of rashly running into a war which was wholly unnecessary, impulsive, and unjust—and without the sanction of Parliament. The mischievous activity of Lord Palmerston had excited war and injustice from the western shores of America to the coast of China. Lord Auckland had issued proclamations which contained positive falsehoods, and which were, therefore, derogatory to the honour of the country. He reviewed the transactions that had led to and followed the expedition into Afghanistan, and denounced them as contrary to all international law—as disgraceful to the British name, as foolishly conceived, and shamefully executed. Sir Alexander Burnes's papers, which had been suppressed, proved that he was altogether opposed to the war; and his despatches had been garbled by the late Government, in the extracts they had thought fit to place on the table of the house. The hon. member concluded a speech marked by passages of extraordinary sarcasm, by declaring that all he asked was inquiry, and not condemnation.—Mr. HUME seconded the motion.—Lord J. RUSSELL maintained that the whole substance and form of the motion was unusual and unparliamentary. Mr. Burke's motion for an inquiry into the war in India could not be held as a precedent, for that took place pending the war, whereas, in this case, the war was brought to a termination. The same argument applied against the other cases cited by Mr. Roebuck. The terms of falsehood and villainy lavished upon Lords Auckland and Palmerston were not suitable as applied to those persons; and, on hearing them, he thought of what the Prince of Condé had said of some libellers:—"These libellers impute to us the same sort of motives that would actuate themselves if they were in our places." The favourite pursuits of Lord Auckland were those of peace, and it was only when he was obliged to adopt a warlike policy that he engaged in these military operations. Lord Palmerston had been accused of eternally pursuing a meddling policy, which tended to endanger the peace of the world; but his able conduct in the complicated affairs of Britain and Turkey sufficiently proved that he had maintained the peace of the world, and that he was not subject to the ignorant calumny and vituperative abuse which had been heaped upon him by the Member for Bath. The noble lord said he should negative this motion, intended, as it was, to be a condemnation, and supported by a speech of unparalleled invective, which had been reserved for a House of Commons, of which the enemies of the late Government formed the majority, with the hope that they, actuated by party party motives, would be induced to give their votes in its favour.—Mr. DISRAELI thought that Lord John Russell had failed in showing that the conduct of Russia, or its agents, had at all justified the immense preparations which had been made. He admitted that without provocation, and against an unseen enemy, the late Government had undertaken the war that had ended in disaster and dishonour; and now, after murder, massacre, and disgrace had followed their infatuated policy, he called on the House of Commons to vote that the responsibility of Ministers was but a dream.—Mr. ESCOTT hoped that the present Government would not be found on the side of those who would screen the foul delinquency which had led to this war from investigation and exposure.—Sir R. PEEL said that two questions, not necessarily connected together, were to be discussed. One, whether or not the expedition undertaken by the late Governor-General of India was consistent with sound policy; and the other, whether or not it was now fitting for the House of Commons to appoint a select committee to inquire into the circumstances that led to it. He had entertained from the first strong doubts of the policy of the expedition; and the Duke of Wellington, with great prophetic wisdom, had foretold that, if undertaken, it would not succeed. If therefore, he could not support the motion, it should not be supposed that he had abandoned his original opinions of the policy of the expedition: on the contrary, subsequent events had confirmed that opinion. But, then, could he lend his sanction, as a Minister, to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the policy of military operations undertaken four years ago, which, when in opposition, he had not thought fit at the time to move for? He could not; nor would the public interest be advanced by the inquiry. Where this committee acquiesced in, others would be demanded, and the result would be, that the Executive Government would be transferred from the Crown to the House of Commons. The disasters had been retrieved and the insults avenged; and his counsel to the House was not to risk a disturbance of our present most friendly relations with Russia, or sanction a precedent which would act most disadvantageously to the public service, by voting for this committee.—Lord PALMERSTON accepted the unintentional compliment paid to him by Mr. Roebuck when he accused him of mischievous and reckless activity; for, as that gentleman's notion of mischief was notoriously peculiar, and as activity was the duty of every man engaged in the public service, such an accusation was as high a compliment as could be paid to him. Language such as that used by the member for Bath was derogatory only to him who employed it, and he would not condescend to imitate it. It was equally erroneous to say that the papers already before the house were garbled, and it was equally erroneous to say that Sir Alexander Burnes was unfavourable to any of the proceedings. Such was the danger that encompassed our Indian empire simultaneously on every side, that no other course remained for Lord Auckland to pursue save that which he had adopted—of establishing in Afghanistan some regular authority, with which relations of peace and alliance could be permanently maintained. The papers before the country fully justified the necessity of the expedition; but, should Government think it desirable to publish any other documents, he had no objection to their production.—Sir R. INGLIS feared that if the argument used by Sir R. Peel, that the house could not inquire into such cases as the present, was allowed to prevail, the functions of the Commons for inquiry would be at an end.—Lord J. MANNERS thought that Mr. Roebuck was entitled to the thanks of the house for giving them the opportunity of expressing their disapprobation of the Afghan war.—On a division the motion was lost by a majority of 114—the numbers being, for the motion 75, against it 189.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack shortly after five o'clock.

Lord BROUHAM brought forward his motion with regard to the corporation of the City of London, for the purpose of effecting a reform in that body. He contrasted the rate of expenditure in the City of London with that of Paris, to show that the former was more than double that of the latter, and also alluded to the disproportionate system of electing common-councilmen, which at present prevailed in various wards of the metropolis. The noble lord also adverted to the monopolies enjoyed by the corporation, and complained that the present state of the franchise did not secure the election to corporate offices of persons of the highest rank and standing in the City. He described the administration of justice to be defective, and complained that the feudal system was continued in the persons of the aldermen, by the practice of judging criminals and appointing judges. The noble and learned lord concluded by moving "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to take into consideration the report of the municipal commissioners which had been laid before Parliament, in reference to the corporation of London, with a view to some legislative measure being founded upon it."—The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed with his noble and learned friend as to the conduct of the magistrates of the City of London. He hoped, however, that as their lordships were not pre-

pared for the motion, it might be withdrawn for the present.—After some conversation between several of their lordships, the motion was adjourned for a fortnight, and the house shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour. There being only twenty-one members present at four o'clock, the house adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord BROUHAM presented petitions from the Marquis Townsend and Lord Charles Townsend, complaining that a Mr. John Margets, falsely assumed to be the son of the Marquis Townsend, assuming the title of Earl of Leicester, and praying to be heard at the bar of their lordships' house, in support of the allegations contained respectively in their petitions.—After a short conversation the petitions were referred, upon the motion of Lord Brougham, to the committee which sat last year upon this subject.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A great number of petitions were presented against the Corn-laws, and also against the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.

Lord PALMERSTON gave notice of a motion on the subject of the Ashburton treaty for the 16th inst.

Mr. EWART postponed his motion on the Corn-laws until the same day.

In answer to a question from Mr. LABOUCHERE, with regard to the admission into this country of Canadian flour duty-free, Lord STANLEY said it was not the intention of the Government to make any change in the existing law, but it was the intention of the Canadian Legislature to levy a duty on American wheat imported into Canada.

Lord PALMERSTON made a statement in refutation of the charges brought against Lord Auckland on Wednesday evening by Mr. Roebuck relative to the invasion of Afghanistan.—Mr. ROEBUCK contended that he was justified in what he had stated, and the matter dropped.

After some conversation relative to the sale of commissions in the army, and the disposal of honorary distinctions, the house went into committee on the navy estimates, when a number of votes were taken, and the house adjourned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—THE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND POLICE.—William Hervey Thorpe, a private of the 4th Dragoons, was brought up on Saturday last for further examination, charged with a murderous assault on policeman Young, at the close of which the magistrates committed the prisoner for trial, but were willing to take bail. Colonel Daly said he was willing to become responsible for the prisoner's appearance. The witnesses were then bound over, and the prisoner liberated, on entering into his own recognisances in £100, and Colonel Daly in the same amount.

BOSTON (LINCOLNSHIRE).—MESMERISM.—Whether Mesmerism is ever to take rank among the legitimate sciences, or is doomed to strut its little hour upon the stage, and then sink into oblivion, or be remembered only with witchcraft, alchemy, and the unknown tongues, remains yet to be seen. At present, however, it is all the rage in this good town of Boston. Not the threatened invasion, the cholera-morbus, the annual epidemic of mad dogs, the pig-faced lady in London, or the right of search at Paris ever created such intense public excitement as has the all-mysterious question of Mesmerism, or Mesmero-Phrenology, in this ancient and loyal borough. Two medical gentlemen have embraced the doctrines of Mesmerism, and staked their reputation on its competency to cure most of the complaints that flesh is heir to. A rival Esculapius has denounced them before magistrates as pretended dealers in palmistry and the black art, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided. The stage has taken up the subject, and the farce of "Mesmerism in 1843," locally adapted from the piece originally signalled by the histrionic genius of the lamented Power, is represented almost nightly to the unbounded delight of the Bostonians, and the no little profit of the dramatic corps. The exercise of Mesmerism, or animal magnetism, is become a favourite amusement at our evening conversaziones, rages to an alarming extent at the seminaries for young ladies, and has even been introduced as an elegant diversion at gentlemen's dinner parties. On one of the latter occasions the Mesmeric patient, an epileptic youth of eighteen years of age, sang "God save the Queen," fought two rounds à la Cribb, and performed various other exploits under the alternate excitement of the organs of time and tune, combativeness, &c. Stimulated by the fiction of the bump of acquisitiveness he perambulated the room blindfolded, and collected a shilling from each person present, but on his conscientiousness being appealed to he very honourably returned the money. What more he might have done is uncertain; but some one inadvertently tickled his organ of velocity he rushed from the house at full speed, and was seen no more. It is thought that Mesmerism may be introduced with advantage into the House of Commons, not by way of anodyne, of which there is happily no want, but as an active auxiliary in the national councils. Each member might be phreno-mesmerised by the Speaker, or officers appointed for the purpose, before being permitted to speak or vote. Upon rubbing the organ of memory the oblivious senator would recollect the promises made to his constituents; and the selfish or ambitious statesman, upon the due manipulation of his bumps of conscientiousness, &c., would readily give his support to measures best calculated to serve the country.—*Correspondent.*

[We have received, besides the above, a long letter from Dr. Brown, in whose opinion we fully coincide, and regret we have not room for its insertion.]

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Among the gaieties of the past week deserving of enumeration, were the Odd Fellows' ball on Monday, that of the master of the ceremonies on Wednesday, and a splendid fête given by the bachelors of Leamington on Friday. The week has also been signalised by an important event in no respect agreeable, being the meeting of commissioners for hearing appeals relative to the Income Tax; about four hundred of which had been entered by inhabitants of Leamington belonging to the trading class, only forty of whom undertook to appear—the distance of ten miles to travel, and the probability of having to lose several days in waiting for a hearing, having deterred all the rest from prosecuting, at a serious expense, the attempt to obtain a modification.

MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday week an accident occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, between the Brighouse and Elland stations, but which, fortunately, was not attended with any loss of life. It appeared that a down luggage train propelled by two engines, stopped at the Elland station, and in consequence of some damage having been sustained by the first of them, the damaged engine was disconnected from the train, with the intention of being taken forward to the Brighouse station to be repaired. It had not proceeded far on the journey, however, when the plug burst, and, letting out the water from the boiler into the furnace, the fire was extinguished, and thus the engine was brought to a stand-still. The train, which had remained for a short time at Elland, coming down at a great speed, ran against the damaged engine, and completely demolished the tender, &c. The engineer of the damaged engine had sent the stoker on the line to stop the coming train, but the driver did not notice his warnings, seeing no flag or other known signal.

TAVISTOCK.—DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. BENSON, STEWARD TO THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.—The facts connected with the above atrocious attempt are as follow:—Mr. Benson has been for some time past confined to his room from an attack of the small pox; it was deemed expedient by the medical advisers of Mr. Benson to have an attendant to sleep in the same room with that gentleman, in order that assistance might immediately be rendered him, in the event of circumstances occurring to require it, and in consequence a man servant connected with Mr. B.'s establishment occupied a bed in his master's sleeping apartment. On Monday morning last, about six o'clock, the servant having occasion to administer some medicine to his master, crossed from his own bed to that of Mr. Benson, with a light in his hand, and in doing so passed the window; this he had no sooner reached, than an explosion, as of the discharge of a fowling-piece, in the yard beneath, took place, and several panes of glass were instantaneously broken, and a number of slugs were found, so that no doubt remained of the murderous intention of the party who fired the gun. There can be no question that the shots were intended for Mr. Benson, and not for his servant, who so fortunately escaped their fatal contact. A reward of £80 has been offered for the discovery of the villain.

FUNERAL OF LORD ABERCROMBY.—On Thursday week, the funeral of this much respected and justly popular nobleman took place in the family vault, in the ancient church of Tullibody. The funeral was one of the largest that ever was witnessed in the county. The Hon. Col. Abercromby (now Lord Abercromby) was chief mourner.

The council of management of the proposed school at Marlborough for the sons of clergymen and others have appointed the Rev. Matthew Wilkinson, M.A., late Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Head Master of the Proprietary School, Kensington, in connection with King's College, London, to be Head Master.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Feb. 21, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—So little alteration has taken place in the form and fashion of our dresses since my last letter, that I think it may perhaps suit your readers better were I to give you a description of some of our most admired accessories to the toilette. In the first place, then, let me mention that among the flowers used, either as head-dresses or as trimmings to robes, none are more worn than garlands of jessamine mixed with roses; and that for crowns for the head, such as the coronet Norina, camellias in velvet, or the cactus with purple foliage are much preferred, and, indeed, the latter are almost equally in request for garlands à la Pompadour to be placed upon the triple skirts of gauze or stuff robes now worn. As regards head-dresses, I have just seen a most charming eccentricity from the atelier of Alexandrine, called a bonnet Phrygian, and which has a little point of cashmere completely embroidered with gold and pearls, terminating in a tassel which falls upon the shoulder. It is difficult to imagine anything more coquettish, more uncommon, or more strikingly pretty than this head-dress. Equally remarkable, but in a very different style, is the coiffure Anna Boleyn, by the same artist. This is composed of violet-coloured velvet, fringed with pearls, falling like brides on each side of the temple, and which forms a very effective head-dress for a brown-haired beauty. But, perhaps, the greatest success of the season is the re-appearance of the Marie Stuart head-dress. We have seen several of these in sky-blue and white velvet, with the triple point ornamented with pearls, and the bottom formed with a fringe of the same precious material. An English lady has just had one made of green velvet, ornamented with diamonds, and fringed with gold. The toque Lavallière is also one of the most distinguished coiffures of the present day. It is a little scarf of gold intermixed with and winding round the plait of Carmelite velvet, which is surrounded with a fringe of gold lace falling down like a veil on each side of the neck. One side of this golden veil is slightly sustained by a white camellia, with a centre of diamonds, the other by a little branch of brown foliage mounted upon a sprig of gold or of diamonds. At the late Civil List Ball nothing could exceed the beauty or the richness of many of the toilettes worn; perhaps, however, the dress of a distinguished foreign ambassador may be considered entitled to claim pre-eminence. It was a robe of Medicis satin on a white ground, embroidered with rosebuds and heartsease, emblems of pleasure and ease; a garland of the same flowers surrounded her forehead, of which the foliage was composed of magnificent emeralds. This dress, which was said to have been presented to the fair wearer by the Empress of Russia, was of surpassing beauty, and agreed marvellously with the light hair of the noble lady who wore it. Velvet robes were very numerous at this ball, and as they are now made a very becoming. I should remark, the openness of the dress at the front of the bosom is not increasing, for the single reason that the thing is impossible; but the nakedness of the shoulders is much augmented, and I almost fancy it has now attained its utmost limits. White crêpe, rose and skyblue embroidered organdy, ornamented with little bouquets of silver and silk, are the most fashionable stuffs for ladies who dance. These robes have often two, and even three, skirts, and the borders of each of these are trimmed either by a ribbon or by tufts of flowers; the busts come down to a point in front, and sometimes behind, and the turn of the skirt is always crossed. As regards the form and fashion of these dresses, as I have before said, we have nothing new since my last letter. I shall, therefore, content myself with the description I have just given you, and shall reserve any further observations till my next. Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

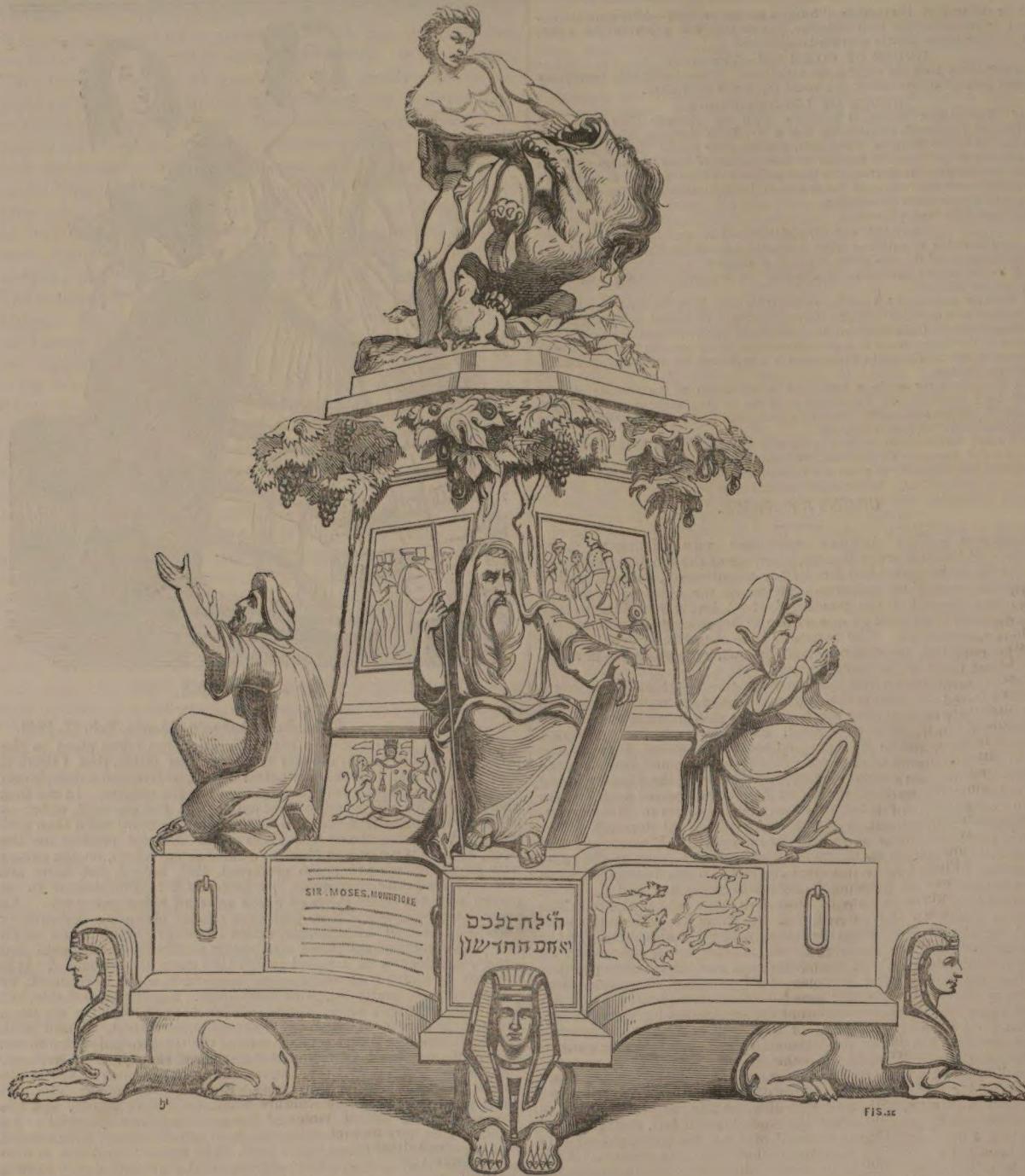
On Saturday last, Sir Alexander Morrison, M.D., Dr. Sutherland, jun., Dr. Bright, and Dr. Monroe, visited Newgate, for the purpose of forming an opinion as to the state of mind of M'Naughten.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Pottinger, the brother of Sir Henry Pottinger, the able negotiator of our peace with China, has been selected by the Government for the chief office as resident at Hong Kong, and is to take his departure forthwith.

His Holiness persists in protesting against all innovations made in the church by the Emperor Nicholas, and that he rejects all offers of arrangement which exclude the re-establishment of the church of Poland in the ancient *status quo*.

The Quorn hounds will meet on Monday, March 6, at Rolleston Hall; Tuesday, at Grooby; Thursday at Baggrave Hall; Friday, at Six Hills—at a quarter to eleven.

DISPOSAL OF STOLEN BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN PARIS.—It will be recollect that in the beginning of last October Mr. W. F. Grant, clerk to Messrs. Grant and Hodgson, of Fenchurch-street, merchants, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing £700, in Bank of England notes, on his way from Barnard, Dimsdale, and Co.'s banking-house, on Cornhill, to the Custom-house, where he was going to pay duties. The property lost consisted of two notes for £300 each, one for £50, one for £30, and one for £20; and a reward of £100 was immediately offered, and John and Daniel Forester, the officers, were employed by Mr. Bush, the solicitor to the committee of bankers for protection against forgeries and frauds. John Forester remained in London, while Daniel accompanied Mr. W. F. Grant to Paris, to which place they had reason to suppose the notes had been taken to be exchanged. The loss of the property had, of course, been advertised on the Continent, and our officer received all the necessary assistance from the police at Paris. The two notes for £300 each were soon traced to two men, named Samuel Hudson and Barnett Lipman, in Paris, who were detained, at the instance of Messrs. Chaviteau and Co., the well known bankers there, on behalf of Messrs. Grant and Hodgson, charged with the unlawful possession of these notes, which the police kept possession of. The case came on before the tribunals in France, and the following is an extract of a letter received by Messrs. Grant and Hodgson, from their agent in Paris, a few



THE TESTIMONIAL TO SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, F.R.S.

THE MONTEFIORI TESTIMONIAL.

It will be recollect that, in 1840, Sir Moses Montefiore undertook a mission "in defence of the Jews of Damascus and Rhodes, from the false accusations which had been made against them, and in consequence of which they had suffered unexampled persecution, and some of them had died under torture. His exertions were eminently successful: such of the accused as had been imprisoned were restored to liberty; others, who had sought safety in flight, were permitted to return to their homes in peace; and he obtained a firman from his Imperial Majesty Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaiming the innocence of the accused, the falsehood of the aspersions cast on the Jewish religion, and also declaring that the Jewish people throughout the Turkish dominions shall enjoy the same privileges as all other nations subject to the Ottoman rule." Many of the friends and admirers of Sir Moses in this noble expedition were desirous to commemorate his laudable exertions, and raised a subscription in order to present him with a piece of plate indicative of their esteem. The result has been the following splendid work of art, which was designed by Sir G. Hayter, sculptured by E. Bailie, Esq., R.A., and executed by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt. It is exclusively ornamental, being adapted for no special purpose, but being as it were a kind of miniature monument. It is 3½ feet high, weighs 1319 ounces, and covers a large quadrangular base. The prominent figure surmounting the work represents David conquering the lion and rescuing the lamb (1st Sam. xvii), and is emblematical of the conquest of oppressive force and the delivery of innocence, effected by the mission. Immediately under this figure are four bas-reliefs. The first represents the landing of Sir Moses Montefiore at Alexandria. In the boat are Lady Montefiore, Dr. Loewe, Dr. Madden, and Mr. Wire.—The second represents the audience with the Sultan at Constantinople, and the granting of the firman.—The third is figurative of the liberation of the prisoners at Damascus; they are crowding round Sir Moses, offering to him their thanks, while he (in his uniform as deputy-lieutenant of an English county) occupies a commanding position, and points to Heaven as the place to which their thanks should be addressed.—The fourth represents the public thanksgiving, after his return, at the ark of the synagogue in Bevis Marks. Beneath the four compartments just described, and at the corners of four others, stand out four exquisitely executed figures in frosted silver. Two represent Moses and Ezra, the great deliverers of their people: Moses supports the tables of the law; Ezra is reading a scroll on which is inscribed the 21st verse of the 8th chapter of his book.—The two other figures represent the Jews of Damascus—one is loaded with chains, bare-headed and bare-footed, with an expression of deep misery depicted on his countenance. The remaining figure is on his knee returning thanks to God for his liberation; the fetters are broken at his side. Under each are verses, in Hebrew, allusive to the figure above. Over these four principal figures hangs the foliage of the fig and the vine, adding great richness and delicacy to the general effect. There are four compartments on the base; one contains a suitable inscription, surmounted by the arms of Sir Moses Montefiore, in relief, and having the royal supporters, as granted by her Majesty in recognition of these his services to the cause of humanity and religious freedom.—The second, opposite to this represents the passage of the Red Sea, and the Egyptian oppressors of Israel being overwhelmed at the intercession of

Moses.—The third indicates the state of awless violence in the world, typified by lions and wolves devouring flocks—the strong destroying the weak.—The fourth, opposite to this, represents the state of general concord, security, and happiness—the various animals living together as described by Isaiah. The whole is supported by sphinxes, indicative of the nation (Egypt) which so long held Israel in bondage.

The work altogether is a magnificent specimen of British art. Let us hope that it will fitly perpetuate the memory of this important event, and be an acceptable tribute to the illustrious champion of Israel, for whom it is intended.

We now give the other portions of the testimonial not seen in our large engraving.



FIGURE IN REAR.



SECOND COMPARTMENT.



FOURTH COMPARTMENT.



SECOND BAS RELIEF.



THIRD BAS RELIEF.

The presentation of this most valuable token of regard took place on Monday last, the 27th ult., at the residence of Sir Moses Montefiore in Park-lane. The deputation was headed by H. de Castro, Esq., the chairman, when the following address was delivered by Mr. de Castro, to which a suitable reply was given:

To Sir Moses Montefiore, F.R.S.

Esteemed Sir,—We have long looked forward to the present, as a moment of high and honourable gratification, when we should come forward on behalf of the Jewish community, to present to you this manifestation of their gratitude and esteem. The services which, at a period of excitement and persecution, you rendered in a foreign clime to religion and humanity were such as are rarely called into requisition. The alacrity, spirit, and zeal, with which you embarked into the cause were only equalled by the liberality, judgment, and decision you evinced in the accomplishment of the end you had in view—the restoration of the oppressed to liberty, and a full refutation of the vile calumnies brought against our faith. Both these great objects, by the aid of a gracious Providence, have been attained. The grateful thanksgivings of the liberated prisoners pronounce you their deliverer. The firman of the Sultan denies those calumnies of which they had been the unfortunate victims. It may be truly said of you, Sir, and of your amiable lady, the companion of your anxieties and dangers, that your services were the labours of the heart, works of all others most deserving of distinction and reward. May you ever be the harbinger of glad tidings to Zion, and long live to continue your watchful care to all who need your solace and support. How will

your suffering brethren of Jerusalem hail your last act of munificence, the founding of a dispensary for the poor of our community now dwelling in the land of our fathers. In the name of the Jewish people, we present to you this testimonial of your great and successful labours, with the hope that the blessing of our Heavenly Father may vouchsafe to you and Lady Montefiore many, many happy years to contemplate and enjoy it.

On behalf of the Committee, HANANEL DE CASTRO, Chairman.

After which Sir Moses entertained the committee and some near relatives and friends to a splendid banquet. The company comprised about thirty-two guests; amongst whom were Baron Rothschild, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart., Mr. David Solomons, Mr. Benjamin Gompertz, Isaac Cohen, Esq., Benjamin Cohen, Esq., I. Samuels, companions of his mission; David William Wire, Esq., and the learned Dr. Loewe, &c. &c. &c. The meeting, which was one of the most interesting and animated character, did not separate until a late hour, all parties highly gratified—the guests with their estimable host, and the host with his warm and valuable friends.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXIX.

MORTLAKE CHURCH.

Though not distinguished for any architectural pretensions, the old church of Mortlake is not without its claim to our notice. It was first built about the year 1348, as appears from a record in the Tower, being a license "to the Archbishop of Canterbury to give a piece of ground in Berecroft—nine perches square—to Adomar, parson of Wimbledon, and his successors, to erect a chapel for the ease of the bodies and the health of the souls of the inhabitants of Mortlake." Of this original structure the only portion that now remains is the outward door of the belfry. In 1543 the church was rebuilt; as we find by the date upon the tower, and from an inscription on the east wall of the chancel—over it is "Vivat R. H. S." The walls, as in so many of our old parish churches, are built of flint and stone chequered, which, if not productive of the beautiful, has at least the advantage of an enduring utility. A few of the



MORTLAKE CHURCH.

windows, with the flat arches which were in use in the reign of Henry VIII., are still remaining, but the greater portion have made way for others of a more modern date. The tower, which is at the west end, is square and embattled. In 1725 the south aisle was rebuilt, considerably enlarged, and a gallery erected, by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants. The font, which is ornamented with rich Gothic tracery, was given by Archbishop Bourchier, as appears by his arms upon it, and is an enduring memorial of both his piety and his good taste. While the manor belonged to the see of Canterbury the manor-house at Mortlake was dignified as the occasional residence of the archbishops, most of whom dated some of their public acts from that place. Of these Archbishop Anselm is the first of whom we have any record, he having celebrated the feast of Whitsuntide there in the year 1099. It remained in their hands down to the time of Cranmer, who alienated the manor-house and lands to Henry for other lands adjacent; and it is probable that the house was shortly afterwards pulled down, not a trace of it now remaining, except the foundation of a wall which forms a garden boundary by the river side. In exploring the tombs of this ancient burial-place, we stumbled upon that of John Partridge, the "famous astrologer." After all his efforts to convince Sir Richard Steele and the town to the contrary—"life and its fitful fever o'er"—he sleeps well at last. Here was also interred, after attaining the highest honours of the Irish bar, Sir John Temple, in 1704; as also John Barber, memorable for his successful opposition to the ministerial scheme of a general excise. Sir John Barnard, too, who is mentioned by Pope, in the same line with the man of Ross, and of whom it is mentioned, that having been honoured by having his statue placed in the Royal Exchange, he could never afterwards be persuaded to enter that building. The celebrated Dr. Dee, whose threatened earthquake made such a sensation in the past year, was a native of this parish, having been born here in 1527. He was sent at an early age to the university, at which he greatly distinguished himself, and obtained his degree, soon after which he made a considerable sensation at the court of the youthful monarch by his pretended discoveries. On Mary's accession he was neglected, when he obtained permission to travel on the Continent, and was supplied with means to enable him to do so. He was received by the continental sovereigns with extraordinary honours and favours, and at length returned home at the commencement of Elizabeth's

reign, by whom he was favourably received. He gave out that by means of a miraculous glass which he possessed, he could at will hold communication with invisible spirits of good and evil, over whom he had control. After a life of extraordinary vicissitude, principally brought on by his own extravagance, he died here in 1608, having been so poor in the latter part of his life as to be obliged to sell his library piecemeal for subsistence. The house in which he lived is still standing; it was most probably built in the reign of Henry VII., and until within a few years since a room was shown as his favourite apartment, which, in the taste of the time, was profusely decorated with red and white roses.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXII.

LORD ABINGER.

Lord Abinger has for some time past had a considerable share of public attention drawn towards himself, first from the proceedings connected with the trials of the Chartist rioters last autumn, and next by the debate in the House of Commons on the subject, on the motion of Mr. Duncombe. It scarcely needed a formal motion or debate to make the world acquainted with a fact of which it was perfectly cognizant before, that Lord Abinger is a strong political partisan. It may be conceded, too, that the motion proved him to be less cautious in his language than befits the calmness and dignity of the judicial bench. Beyond this there was nothing blameable established: it was not proved that the somewhat intemperate words had preceded actions intemperate also; it was not shown that the prisoners were dealt with in any way unbecoming the high character which attaches to the general administration of our criminal law. The "dread goddess" did indeed "lay her chastening hand" upon the offenders, but it is generally conceded that it was as "gently" as was consistent with the public safety and the continuance of public peace. She visited them not "in Gorgon terrors clad;" she did her duty, but can hardly be said to have done more, or pushed punishment to any approach to vindictiveness. If, then, in point of fact, all the forms and essentials of law and justice were observed—if the prisoners' witnesses were neither coerced nor browbeaten—if the criminals had every opportunity of defending themselves—we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a formal parliamentary censure could be grounded on language applied to speculative doctrines of politics, and which did not influence the after conduct of the judge to the prejudice of those brought before him. It would be better that such addresses should be abstained from on the bench; that they are out of place all will agree, but they rather offend against good taste and feeling than amount to a positive breach of judicial impartiality. Compare the conduct of Lord Abinger with the brutality of Coke on the trial of Sir W. Raleigh, or with that of the bloodthirsty Jefferies on the trial of the insurgents in the west of England (a nearer parallel), and what we mean will be at once made evident. These men perverted every rule and form of law, made themselves vindictive persecutors, and violated every decency of society and humanity. It is almost an injustice to Lord Abinger to couple his name for a moment with them.



LORD ABINGER.

James Scarlett Lord Abinger, is the son of Robert Scarlett, Esq., of Jamaica, and brother of the late Sir William Scarlett, who was for some time chief justice of that island. He is one of those legal men of whom it is difficult to say whether they are better known as politicians or lawyers. For many years, first as Mr. Scarlett, and then as Sir James, he was busily employed at the bar and in Parliament, establishing a reputation in both; but we know not that there is anything in his career to distinguish him particularly from those who raise themselves by the same talents and energy to the same elevation. He was the attorney-general of the Wellington administration, and was raised to the peerage in 1835, with the title of Lord Abinger. His judicial situation is that of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to which, on his retirement, which is spoken of, Lord Brougham is said to have some desire to succeed. His abilities as a lawyer are too well known to require any observation here; of his merits as a judge there will be a more divided opinion. His greatest failing appears to us to be one of manner rather than any essential defect. He does not sufficiently weigh his language. The late proceedings were not the only instance of this; he was considered to have given far too decided a concurrence to the observations of the counsel of Nicolas Suisse as to the "excellence" of the character of that most wealthy of valets. Lord Abinger is of a tall and portly figure, with a full, florid countenance, which would seem to indicate a better state of health than he is said to possess.

Accounts from the Mauritius have been received to the 24th of November. Great commercial distress continued to exist. The address of the Governor, Sir Wm. Gomm, in the Legislative Council, had given great satisfaction. He alluded in warm terms to the administration of Sir Lionel Smith; and gave the strongest assurance of his own desire to promote, by every possible means, the welfare of the colony. An address to Colonel Staveley was adopted without discussion. The emigration of Coolies is expected to lead to very satisfactory results, and to supply the demand now existing for labour.

FALMOUTH, Thursday.—The schooner Randers, from Monte Video, Dec. 20th, has arrived here; a decisive combat had taken place between the contending parties in the river Plate, in which the Monte Videans were completely discomfited. There have been so many conflicting accounts of these Argentine wars, that this news would be perhaps of little interest, but that the troops of Rosas were said to be making for Monte Video. Admiral Brown was also at Buenos Ayres. The Gomere, French war-steamer, had proceeded for Valparaiso, and her Majesty's steam-figate Salamander for the Falkland Islands. The Oriental steamer, Capt. Soy, proceeds to-day with the Mediterranean and Alexandrian mails and passengers; and to-morrow the Clyde for the West Indies.



SHERIFF'S PROCESSION—MANCHESTER.

OPENING OF THE LANCASHIRE ASSIZES.

The spring assizes for the northern division of the Lancashire Assizes commenced at Lancaster on Saturday last. On the evening of that day, Sir Robert Monsey Roife, Knight, one of the barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, arrived in Lancaster by railway-train from London, which reached Lancaster about eight o'clock. William Garnet, Esq., of Lark Hill, Salford, the high sheriff, arrived with his cortège and retinue, by special train from Manchester, about four o'clock; and he proceeded with his train to the railway-station to receive the learned baron on his arrival. We are enabled to introduce here a scene, illustrative of the progress of the high sheriff, as the procession appeared whilst passing down Victoria-street, Manchester, towards the railway terminus. On the arrival of the learned baron, he proceeded at once to the castle, and opened her Majesty's commission in the Crown Court, adjourning the court to Monday morning at ten o'clock. On Sunday morning the learned judge, accompanied and attended by the high sheriff, the mayor, and several of the aldermen of Lancaster, &c., attended divine service at St. Mary's. (The trials of the Chartists will be found in another column.)

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

This is an eventful season of trials at sessions, and the few days that comprise their varying details will occupy no small share of public interest and attention. We take the opportunity of exhibiting the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey; and while his trial is yet in progress, we have introduced the person of one individual whose crime has created so powerful a sensation of horror in the public mind.

TRIAL OF DANIEL M'NAUGHTEN, THE ASSASSIN.

This being the day appointed for the trial of Daniel M'Naughten, the assassin of the late lamented Mr. Edward Drummond, the greatest bustle and excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Old Bailey from an early hour in the morning. Numbers of carriages were seen setting down at the entrances of the court ladies and gentlemen who had been fortunate enough to obtain orders of admission.

The body of the court around the counsels' table was, as usual on such occasions, crowded by young and briefless barristers, some of whom never put on their wigs and gowns, except to convert them into a pass-ticket to some "show" trial, for such do all trials of extraordinary character become at the Old Bailey. The crowding, bustle, and excitement, were, however, equal, if not greater, than at the trials of Courvoisier and Daniel Good.

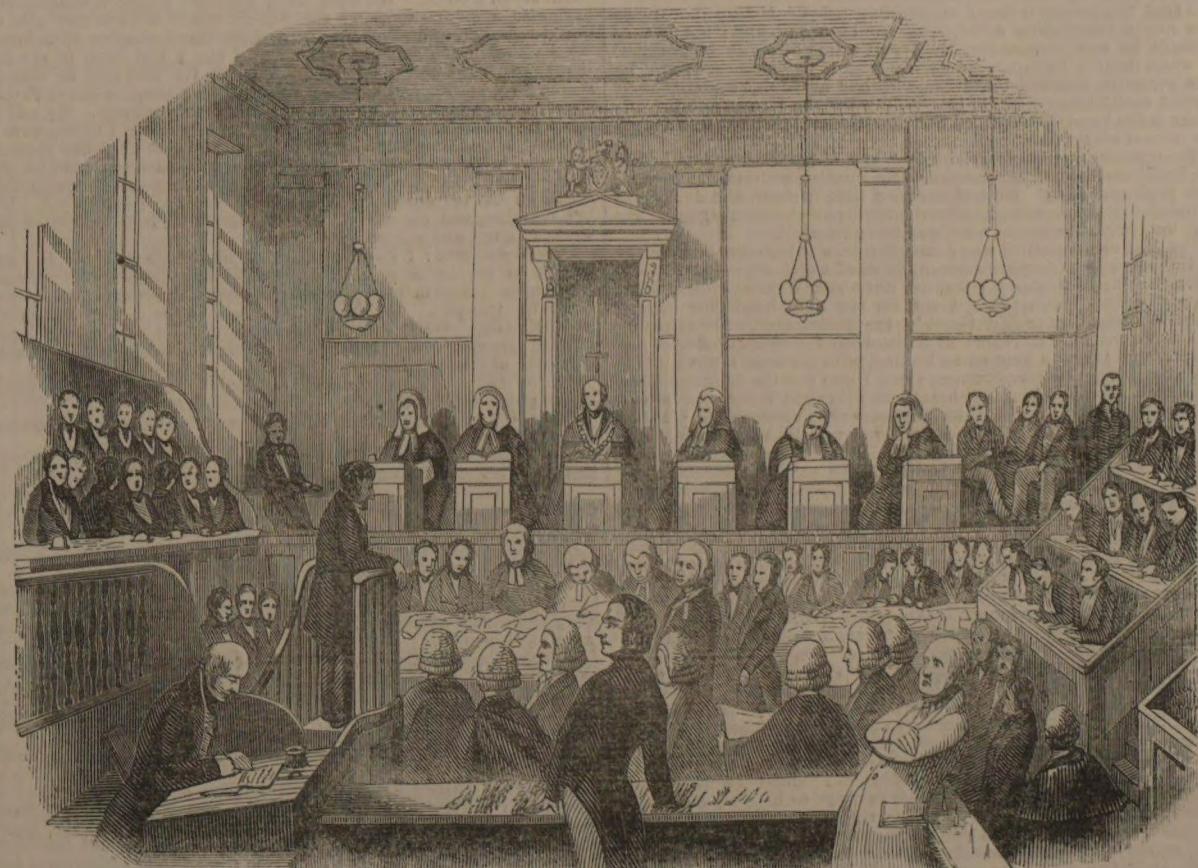
The counsel for the prosecution were the Solicitor-General, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Russell Gurney; and Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Monteith, appeared for the prisoner.

At ten o'clock the Judges entered the Court, and took their seats on the bench. They were Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Coleridge. At this time every seat was occupied, and the court presented a most animated appearance.

The prisoner was then brought into the dock, and placed at the bar. He looked still in good health, and his cheeks wore the same florid appearance as before, although he manifested considerable trepidation, and appeared to breathe very rapidly—his lip especially indicating the painfully excited state of his feelings.

Mr. Clarke, the Clerk of the Assizes, then proceeded to read over the indictment, which charged the prisoner with the wilful murder of Mr. Edward Drummond, by shooting him with a pistol and ball, by which he did mortally wound and kill the said Mr. Edward Drummond. Having done so, he asked the prisoner whether he pleaded Guilty, or Not Guilty. The prisoner, in a tolerably clear and firm tone of voice, replied, Not Guilty.

The Solicitor-General, amid profound silence, proceeded to address the jury, and stated calmly and dispassionately the facts and circumstances connected with this most melancholy occurrence. He told them that Mr. Drummond, whose death it was their duty to inquire into, was, as they were doubtless well aware, the private secretary of the Premier; he was on terms of intimacy and friendship with that right hon. gentleman, and by virtue of his office he occupied apartments in the Premier's house, in Downing-street, and that he was in the constant habit of passing from those apartments to the private residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whit-hall-gardens; and it would be proved before them in evidence that the prisoner at the bar had, previously to this transaction, been for many days seen loitering about the public offices, and passing by the office in Downing street; that his conduct had excited the attention of many persons, and among them, the attention of several soldiers and policemen, who had spoken to him; but, unfortunately, no steps were taken to remove him away, or prevent his continuing to remain there; and on Friday afternoon, the 20th Jan., at about three o'clock, Mr. Drummond left his apartments in Downing-street, and proceeded to the Treasury; from the Treasury he proceeded to the Admiralty, in company with Lord Haddington. Lord Haddington he left at the Admiralty, and proceeded alone towards the bank of Messrs. Drummond, which, as they knew, was near Charing-cross; and in returning towards his apartments, when he came near a coffee-house called the Spanish Coffee-house, the prisoner at the bar—for there was no doubt as to his identity—came behind him and discharged a pistol almost close to him. After he had discharged that, he was seen to thrust his hand into his breast and pull out another pistol, which he was in the very act of discharging, when a policeman ran across the road, and, throwing his arms round his body, prevented him from so doing. A violent struggle ensued, during which the second pistol went off, without doing any damage. He was then secured, and taken to the police station in Gardner's-lane, where he was searched, and a £5 bank-note, a deposit-note upon a Glasgow bank for £700, ten copper percussion caps, which fitted his pistols, and other articles, were found upon him. Mr. Drummond, after the pistol was fired, staggered, but did not fall, and walked, almost without assistance, back to the bank, where the assistance of a medical gentleman was procured, and he was removed to his own private residence. He was there attended by two surgeons of great eminence, namely, Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Bransby Cooper, and for some time hopes were entertained that the wound would not prove mortal. Unhappily, however, these hopes were disappointed: he lingered in great pain until Wednesday, the 25th of January, when he died. His death had given great and bitter pain, for he was a man who was universally beloved. He was of a disposition so altogether amiable, that it was impossible he could have had a personal enemy. They would ask, what could have induced the prisoner to



CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, OLD BAILEY—M'NAUGHTEN'S TRIAL.

wish to deprive of life a being so amiable? For Mr. Drummond did not fill that prominent situation before the public which should render him obnoxious to any political animosity. But he was private secretary to the Prime Minister of this country. He was the inmate of that house in which the Premier transacted his official business, and he was constantly passing to and from that house, and the prisoner, as would be proved, was continually watching him about. He had himself made the declaration, that it was not the life of Mr. Drummond, but the life of Sir Robert Peel, that he had intended to take. It was Sir Robert Peel's life that he believed he was destroying, when he discharged that fatal pistol. But the nature of the crime was not altered by that fact, and he (Sir W. Follett) need not tell them that the prisoner was equally guilty of murder, although he had misaken the person against whom he had discharged the pistol; and of his guilt of having deprived Mr. Drummond of life, it was impossible that he could suggest a doubt. It was equally impossible to doubt that that crime was murder. He was aware, however, from an application which had been made to this court, that it was intended to rest the defence of the prisoner upon the plea that he was insane at the time of his committing the act; and it would be their painful duty, and a most painful one it was, to say whether the prisoner was or was not at that time in such a state of mind as not to be responsible or answerable to the laws of his country. This was a defence which was admitted at all times, if it could be proved to be well grounded. On the one hand, it was one which must be effectual in point of law, if made out; but, on the other hand, the public safety demanded that an atrocious crime of this nature should not go unpunished from an imagined insanity. It was often dreadful for persons of well regulated minds to understand the motive that could have prompted a person to the commission of such crimes, particularly when directed against persons holding high and privileged situations. If they looked back to history, they would see that many persons had been deprived of life by the hand of the assassin. But they need not look far back. The occurrences of our own time, unfortunately, afforded too many instances. If we turned our eyes abroad, we should see, in the broad and open day, and in the crowded streets of the metropolis of France, in the midst of the people, and close to armed guards of the King, assassins had discharged their weapons ainst the Sovereign of their country. For this they knew no motive but that of an ill-regulated mind. There were instances in which persons had discharged instruments, regardless of how many or what lives they might destroy, provided only that they succeeded in destroying that of the King. As the defence would be rested on evidence to show that the prisoner was not in a sane state of mind when he committed the offence, he would refer to some of the legal authorities upon this point. Not that he for one moment meant to say that the question which the jury would have to decide was a question of law. He did not regard it as a question of law, but as a question for them—a question of common sense. The whole question would be, whether they were or were not satisfied that the prisoner, at the time of committing the crime, was not a responsible agent; whether they believed that he was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and under the influence of some disease of mind which prevented him from being conscious of what he was doing, and from knowing that he was violating the laws of God and man. If they believed that he was so incapable of distinguishing, then the prisoner would be clearly entitled to his acquittal. But it was his duty to tell them that by the principles of the English law nothing short of that would excuse the crime. It would not be sufficient to show that he laboured under partial insanity, or a merely morbid delusion of the mind. It was not an act of insanity, whatever delusion he might have laboured under, if he knew how to distinguish between right and wrong. If he knew what he did, and was conscious that what he did was wrong, he was guilty of murder. It appeared almost impossible to lay down any rule by which insanity could be defined. It assumed so many and various shapes, that it could not be strictly defined. But the rule which was laid down was, that it should be a question for the jury, whether, upon all the facts and circumstances of the case, they could say that the prisoner was a responsible being, and that he was capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and that he was conscious that he was acting against the laws of his country and his God. The public safety was the object of all laws, and it was entrusted to the criminal courts and to juries to administer these laws, with a view to the preservation and safety of the public. Lord Bacon, in his textbook, said, that there was partial insanity and a total insanity. The former was in respect of some persons who were competent to the ordinary business of life, but who yet laboured under some dementia regarding others. It was partial, especially with melancholy persons, in whom it excited fear and grief, and who were yet not destitute of reason; and these persons' insanity seemed not to excuse them for any offence which they might commit. That learned authority (Lord Bacon) further said it was very difficult to define the invisible lines of insanity, but it must rest upon the circumstances to be weighed by the judge and jury to determine. This was the correct principle of law. The learned Solicitor-General then proceeded to refer to the case of Lord Ferrers, and pointed out to them that the plea of insanity had failed, although his friends had, from the symptoms which he had previously manifested, contemplated putting him under restraint. He next referred to the cases of Arnold, who laid wait for Lord Onslow, as well as those of Bowler, of Hatfield (for shooting at his Majesty George III.), and of Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Percival; in all of which the same principle had been laid down by which to test the sanity or insanity of the prisoner; and then went on to detail the circumstances attending the life and conduct of the prisoner during his residence in Glasgow, at his visits to this country, and immediately preceding the dreadful crime with which he now stood charged. He concluded by telling the jury that it was some consolation to him (the Solicitor-General) to know that the interests of the prisoner would be most ably and powerfully advocated; it would be their duty to listen attentively to the arguments of his learned friend (Mr. Cockburn), and to weigh the evidence which he should adduce against that which would be produced on the part of the Crown; and they would then say whether they were or were not satisfied that the prisoner was a responsible agent. If they thought he was not a responsible agent, they would acquit him; but if they thought he was responsible, the result would be a different verdict. It was a painful duty, but a duty which must be discharged; and he was perfectly satisfied that when they had heard this evidence their verdict would be a verdict of justice between the Crown and the prisoner at the bar.—The learned Solicitor-General then sat down amid a profound sensation.

The prisoner at first maintained great self-possession, but before the Solicitor-General had concluded his opening address, he became very weak and faint. He was provided with a chair, and during the remainder of the morning appeared suffering great mental agony. He paid but little attention to what was going forward.

The first witness called was James Silver, a police-constable of the A division, who having been sworn, deposed as follows:—

On the 20th of January I was on duty near Charing-cross, about twenty minutes before four. I was on the right hand side coming from Whitehall, near Mr. Grove's, the fishmonger. My attention was attracted by the report of a pistol on the opposite side of the street, and I saw a gentleman leaning, with his hand resting on his left side, and his coat was burning; and I also saw the prisoner in the act of putting a pistol into his breast with his right hand, and he was standing behind the gentleman who appeared to be wounded. I then saw the prisoner draw another pistol from his right breast with his left hand, and he placed it in his right hand. I immediately ran to him and seized his right arm as he was in the act of presenting the second pistol at the gentleman whom I first saw: the prisoner struggled very hard with me, and in the course of it the pistol was discharged upon the pavement. The prisoner struggled with great force to get from my grasp, and I tripped him up, and he fell to the ground. I then took one pistol from his right hand, and a second from his breast, and took him immediately to the station-house. As we were going along the prisoner said, "he" or "she shall not break my peace of mind any longer." The pistol-ball, which I also produced, was given to me by Colonel Drummond, the brother of the deceased.

Cross-examined: Not more than a few seconds elapsed between the firing of the first pistol and the second being produced.

Benjamin Weston, an office-porter, corroborated this testimony. Mr. Richard Jackson, examined by the Solicitor-General: I am a surgeon, and I was acquainted with the late Mr. Drummond from his infancy. On the day in question I was sent for to see the deceased at the banking-house at Charing-cross. I found he had been wounded, and accompanied him in his carriage to his own residence. Myself, Mr. B. Cooper, and Mr. Guthrie afterwards attended the deceased, and we extracted the ball the same day. Mr. Drummond died on the following Wednesday.

Mr. G. J. Guthrie: I am a surgeon, and I was called in to attend the deceased on the day this occurrence happened. I found Mr. Bransby

Cooper also in attendance, and we both examined the wound; and, judging the direction the ball would take, we found it immediately, and extracted the ball in the front of Mr. Drummond's person. I continued to attend Mr. Drummond until his death, and was present at the examination after death. The nature of the wound was such, that it was utterly impossible a person should recover from it, and it was, of course, the cause of death. The ball had passed through the body, but not quite straight. The diaphragm was wounded, and that is a part of the body which never heals. I never knew any man recover from such a wound as Mr. Drummond had received.

Mr. Bransby Cooper examined by Mr. Waddington: I also attended the late Mr. Drummond, and I took the bullet from the incision that was made. I marked that bullet, and know it to be the same now produced. I concur in the evidence given by Mr. Guthrie, and I have no doubt that the wound was the cause of death.

J. M. Tierney examined: I am an inspector of police. I went to the station-house in Gardener's-lane on the 20th of January. I saw the prisoner there. I visited the prisoner there. I visited him during the evening four or five times. When I first entered the cell I cautioned him not to say anything which would criminate himself, as it would be used in evidence against him. He said I acted very fairly towards him, and fair play was the English character. After some conversation on indifferent subjects, I asked him if the name of Drummond was a Scotch name? He said, "Yes; it was the family name of the Earl of Perth, but that title had died away." The next morning, before taking the prisoner to Bow-street, I said, "I suppose you will tell the magistrate this morning what was the reason of your committing the act?" He said, "Yes, I will, it will be a short one." He then said he was the object of persecution by the Tories, who followed him from place to place. I asked him if he was aware who the gentleman was that he had shot? He said, "Yes; Sir Robert Peel, is it not?" I told him it was not Sir Robert, and it was not exactly known who it was. He was going to say more, when I again cautioned him. He replied, "But you will not use what I have said against me?" I told him that I could not make any promise.

By Mr. Cockburn: I was not directed by any one to put any questions to the prisoner. I had my uniform on at the time I conversed with him. I cautioned him several times before he told me what I have stated. If he had not said that he thought it was Sir Robert Peel, I should not have said anything about my conversation with the prisoner. My object in putting questions to him was for the purpose of ascertaining who he was, where he came from, and what had been his occupation. I mentioned the conversation shortly after it occurred. No one was present at the time it occurred. I first mentioned the conversation to Mr. Burnaby, chief clerk of Bow-street, and afterwards to the magistrate, Mr. Hall. I did not give evidence on the first examination of the prisoner. I sent a written report of what passed between the prisoner and me to the Police Commission.

Mr. Cockburn: What induced you to ask the prisoner if he knew who he had shot?—Witness: I did it inadvertently. I wished to prevent him making a statement.

Richard Howe said: I was present at the examination of the prisoner at Bow-street, and saw him sign the paper now produced. The paper was then read. It was as follows:—"The Tories of my native city have drove me to this; they have followed me to France and other countries, and were always persecuting me; they have ruined my health. I am not the same man. That is all I have to say."

A number of witnesses were then examined for the purpose of establishing the charge of premeditation. They had all seen the prisoner loitering about Downing-street for several days previous to the occurrence.

Elizabeth Dutton, of No. 7, Poplar-row, Newington, the house at which the prisoner lodged, was next examined; but, as her evidence has been so lately before the public, it is unnecessary to give it here at length. On cross-examination, she said the prisoner was rather reserved; he appeared to avoid conversation with people. When the prisoner was ill his head was bad, and he had a great deal of fever. On all occasions he avoided conversation; he merely answered questions when they were put to him. He generally had his head hanging down; his habits were very penurious; he had only one change of linen.

Mr. W. Stephenson examined: I am principal secretary to Sir R. Peel. I knew the late Mr. Drummond well, he also held a similar office. Mr. Drummond had private apartments in the official residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Downing-street. Sir R. Peel was constantly passing up Downing-street, from his private to his official residence.

J. Gordon was next examined: He said I am a brass founder, living in Glasgow. I have known the prisoner about six years. He worked in the same close. I paid money to him, and got receipts. I never observed anything remarkable about his manner. I came to London last November. I did not know he was here. I met him in St. Martin's-lane about the end of November, in the forenoon. We walked down the lane together. I asked him what he did up here. He asked me what I was wanting here. I said I was in want of employment. He said he was in search of employment also. I told him I was going to Mr. Edge's, in Great Peter-street, Westminster. We walked along together past the Horse-Guards, on the opposite side of the street, and down Parliament-street, by Westminster-hall. We passed Sir R. Peel's house. I said, as we passed, that that was where Sir Robert Peel stopped, as I understood. He said, "D—n him," or "Sink him," or some words like that; but I cannot recollect the words. We stopped at the Treasury, and he said, "That is where all the treasure, or the wealth of the world is," or something like that. We went into one of the Courts of Law, at Westminster-hall, and staid five minutes. We went to look at Westminster Abbey. He said, "You see how time has affected that massive building." We then went into Peter-street, where I went to bargain for work. He waited some time for me and then went away. I saw no more of him on that day. It was on a Monday. I saw him on the Friday following at Edge's, where I went to work. It was at dropping time, I think about seven o'clock. We went away together across Westminster-bridge to a public-house, on the Surrey side. We had two pots of porter together, and remained there about three-quarters of an hour. We had not much conversation. I told him I had been to see the British Museum and the Picture Gallery. He said that he was in search of employment, and had enquired at a shop in Great Peter-street, on Monday last, but could get no employment. He said it was a turner's shop. He said the working turners in London were a century behind in their way of working, and that if he had them in Glasgow, he would learn them something. M'Naughten paid for the beer. I wanted to pay for half of one of the tankards; he said that it was no use my doing that, for that he was not hard up yet. We left together, and parted in Stamford-street. I left London on the Thursday after, and saw no more of him.

Cross-examined: I knew nothing of his private habits. He appeared to me to be a particularly mild and inoffensive person; sometimes rough in his expressions, though his conversation was generally tranquil. He seemed as usual when I met him in St. Martin's-lane. He continued so until we came to Whitehall, and when I mentioned Sir R. Peel's name, he suddenly burst out with that oath and expression.

At the conclusion of the examination of this witness, the court adjourned for a quarter of an hour for refreshment.

The court re-assembled at half-past two o'clock, and proceedings were continued.

Mr. John Caldwell, of Glasgow, having been examined, said he had never observed anything peculiar in the prisoner's manner.

Mr. Thomson, one of the Magistrates of the Town Council of Gorholt, who was at one time the prisoner's landlord, gave similar testimony.

Alexander Martin, a gun-maker, at Paisley, deposed to the selling of the pistols, but there was nothing important in his evidence.

Mr. Ambrose, a writer of Glasgow, knew the prisoner as a member of the Glasgow Mechanics' Institute; he did not observe anything about him which would induce him to consider that he was not in his right senses.

William Swanston, curator of the Mechanics' Institute, Glasgow, never observed anything remarkable in the prisoner's behaviour or conversation. Never had much discussion with him on politics; had a little. He expressed his opinion (said the witness) pretty strongly, and the impression on my mind is—

Mr. Cockburn interrupted the witness: Opinions were not evidence.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal: What opinions did he express?

Witness: He never expressed any opinions of his own. I have heard him speak in favour of the extension of the suffrage, but I never heard him say any point where he would wish to rest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: In the summer of 1842 did you not notice a change in the expression of his countenance, more particularly about the eyes?

Witness: Once when I insisted on having a penny of him, he gave me a glare of his eyes that I did not like, and he stared at me more than usual, but that was the only time. I have said that I observed a marked change in his countenance and eyes. I have heard it said by Colin Graham, that the prisoner once burst out laughing in the middle of a speech, at the meeting, when there was no reason for it. That is the Colin Graham who is not brought here.

William McLaren, a blacksmith, knew the prisoner for 16 or 17 years, but, during the whole time he had known him, he had not observed anything peculiar in his manners or habits.

Cross-examined: The prisoner had acquired a habit of knitting his brow and rolling his eyes. This was about two years ago. Noticed at the same time that his eyes had become more prominent. He was a man of calm demeanour, and inoffensive in his manner. He was always very reserved. He worked in the same court with me, but not in the same shop, and that is all the opportunity I have had of knowing about him.

Mr. James Douglas, a surgeon and lecturer on anatomy in Glasgow; Joseph Forester, a hair-dresser; and Mr. M'Gillivray, gave similar testimony.

Mr. Swanston: I am clerk of the London Joint Stock Bank. Both the papers produced were written by me. The one dated August 9, is for £750. I gave the other August 29. On the day that the prisoner deposited the money he called on us and wanted to withdraw £5. I refused to give it to him, telling him it was not our mode to have a deposit account, but he might have the whole if he pleased on the 29th. I gave him back the £750, he took £5, and re-deposited the £745. I gave him the second receipt.

Thomas Macguire stated: I have been an advertising agent. On the 16th of July, 1842, I inserted an advertisement in the *Spectator* newspaper, in answer to which I received this letter. (The advertisement and the answer, which was from the prisoner, were then put in and read.) The advertisement was for a partner, with the sum of £1000, to be embarked in a profitable business, with security for the amount; and in the letter of the prisoner, which was a very sensibly written one, he stated that he was a person of active and industrious habits, with a sum of money in his possession somewhat short of that mentioned in the advertisement, but that he was willing to embark it in a safe and profitable speculation.

This closed the case for the prosecution, it being the time, 25 minutes to five o'clock.

Mr. Cockburn, then addressing the Court, stated that he hoped there would be no objection to adjourn the further hearing of the case until to-morrow. He was suffering from hoarseness; and he feared he could not, if he were then to address the jury, do justice to his client.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal observed that there would be no objection to the adjournment of the case, if the learned counsel could give any assurance that, supposing it were adjourned, it might be expected to close on to-morrow.

Mr. Cockburn said that he could not undertake to give any assurance upon that subject. He should rather go on then, at any personal inconvenience, than hold out an expectation which might mislead the court.

After a few moments' consultation among their lordships, Lord Chief Justice Tindal stated that the court was willing to adjourn the case until nine o'clock to-morrow (this day). The case was accordingly declared adjourned.

SATURDAY, Two o'clock.—Mr. Cockburn concluded his address on behalf of the prisoner at one o'clock, having spoken for four hours. He then called his witnesses for the defence, to establish the fact of the prisoner's insanity on the point that led him to commit the crime. The first witness called was Daniel M'Naughten, the prisoner's father, who is now under examination:

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Well-wisher."—It is very difficult to give good likenesses in wood engraving. Our correspondent may rest assured that this department, as well as others, shall, as far as possible, be improved.

"R. W."—Send one drawing and description, as a specimen.

"An Old Angler."—We will oblige him next week. Thanks for the suggestion.

"M. D."—We do not know.

Mr. Tilbury alluded to in last week's "Epitome," is not Mr. Tilbury of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

Thanks to the Editor of John O'Groats's Journal, for his flattering notice; many other favourable notices we have received, and we certainly feel highly flattered by the good opinion and unanimous approval of the London and provincial press.

"Ignoramus."—We advise him strongly to have nothing to do with the Building Association; he had better place his money in a Savings' Bank monthly, than run the risk of this doubtful speculation.

"Catholicus."—Thanks.

"A Subscriber."—The retreat of Napoleon from Moscow was in the winter of 1812-13. Lord Tenterden presided over the Court of King & Bench. Lord de Grey is the second holder of the title; it was conferred first on the mother of the present earl.

"An Enemy of Scandal and an Admirer."—The word "scamps" was plainly used as an exception and not as a rule. The word "some" implied the application to be only to those who had proved delinquents.

"B. J."—Reading.—No sentence passed, a point of law being started by the counsel, which will be argued the last day of this session.

"H. W. H."—More suited to a religious magazine.

"Novae Arch."—Thanks. He will never be offended with a sight of the advertisement again.

"L. P. F."—We gladly receive drawings with descriptions. Landscapes, unless connected with some important topic of the day, are valueless.

"W. C. W."—must pay the tax.

"C. W."—The metre is incorrect.

"C. B."—Address a letter, "Bude Light Company"; it will very probably reach the parties he wishes to correspond with.

"M. D."—About two years since.

"G. G."—Bath.—Send the music, though we cannot promise positively to insert it.

"T. R."—Write again.

The Enfield Chess Club beg to acknowledge many acceptances of their challenges; they have selected one adversary. We hope to give the game when far advanced.
By a mistake of the printer, some of the copies of last week were misprinted 1842.
"N. R."—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the review, but as we engage a gentleman exclusively for this department, we do not require other assistance.
"H. Y."—A commercial treaty with France would very probably reduce French brandy to 1s. per gallon. The price of port wine is expected to fall considerably on conclusion of the treaty with Portugal: we do not know how low.
Many poetical contributions must stand over till we can find more space.
If "Veritas" will send his address, we will forward him the number.
"A Constant Subscriber."—The tax-gatherer is bound, if required, to give an acknowledgement, though, in many cases, it is not the custom.
"A. B. T."—We will give the enigma in a future number; we do not know the author.
"W. H."—Not suitable.
"Caleb."—Our benevolent correspondent's communication is under consideration.
"C. T. J."—We shall probably avail ourselves of C. T. J.'s kind offer.

* * On the eighteenth of this month we shall present to our readers (to enable us to keep up with the number of beautiful subjects which weekly press upon our attention, and sometimes beyond the compass of our immediate space),

A MAGNIFICENT SUPPLEMENT, (GRATIS)

containing no less than

TWENTY ELABORATE ENGRAVINGS,

designed and executed in the highest style of Art, having reference to points of present interest; and excelling in beauty and pure claims to public admiration, anything that has ever been attempted in the columns of a periodical publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

"Out of evil cometh good." A case of cruelty perpetrated upon a poor and helpless orphan in the mining districts—a case which it is appalling to read of, and, as a vile debasement of human nature, most melancholy to record, has created, by exposure, not only the certainty of a just retribution upon the wretch who committed the tyranny, but, having been, by the virtuous instrumentality of Lord Ashley, forced upon the attention of the Legislature, has produced fair reason for the belief that the full, generous and humane purpose of that nobleman's original bill of last session, will, ere long, be carried out by the Legislature, stripped of the modifications, or rather drawbacks, which it has already undergone. If, for instance, that particular clause of it which cancelled the power of apprenticeship for underground labour had not been expunged from the measure before it was carried, it would have remained so much the more excellent, and we should not now have had to record the atrocious tyranny for which we are only mournfully consoling society as for an evil out of which good may yet arise.

The narrative we have to adduce is one to excite loathing and abhorrence, and but for the clear and broad authenticity which has made credence of it imperative, would almost defy belief; at least we are sure that in any civilized society in which it might be told without the palpable confirmation we speak of, its verity would not only be doubted, but indignantly denied, as a horror impossible of occurrence in free England. The worst brutalities of that slavery which this country and her patriots have eradicated with so much enthusiasm and glory, did not surpass, in their ancient cruelty, the torturing ingenuity of a modern master of an English mine.

It would appear, from the statements in the *Halifax Guardian*, that an orphan boy named James Whiteley, was apprenticed to a collier named Joseph Whiteley (from the identity of nomenclature we presume the existence of some tie of kindred between the brute and his victim, which only aggravates the dark infamy of the former's crime), as a hurrier at Blackley, near Elland. The boy was then only nine years of age; he is now seventeen, and during all this interval of time he had practised upon him a series of cruel, unrelenting, and disgusting barbarities. We cannot go into the long and sickening detail of the remorseless wrongs, of the agonies he was made to endure, the refined inflictions of misery he was forced to undergo, the complications of mental and bodily wretchedness which broke his health and spirit, and made anguish the badge and symbol of his tortured being. It will be more than our readers will like now, or desire again to contemplate, if we lay before them the revolting story of what this helpless and world-forsaken orphan boy has had compressed into the endurance of only two weeks by the monster to whom the law allowed him to be bound.

It appears that the severe flogging which Whiteley received caused him once or twice to run away from his master. A short time ago he was so beaten with a hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running away. He did so, but on Tuesday fortnight he was brought before the Halifax magistrates by his master, charged with disobedience. Through the threats and menaces of the cruel tyrant who had treated him so barbarously, he was prevented from stating the whole facts of the case to the bench. The lad had intended showing the various wounds inflicted upon his person; enough, however, was said to induce the magistrates to reprimand the master, and the boy was ordered to go back again, and the master warned not to ill-treat him in future. This warning, however, was neglected. The same day he again started a most brutal castigation to his victim, which he repeated every day while the lad remained with him. Our readers may imagine that the harrowing details which we follow are tinged with an air of fiction. They are facts. The poor lad, when down in the pit, was beaten with a stick, and between each stroke the instrument was dipped in water. The lad's back became one mass of sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed. While subjected to this inhuman treatment, he was allowed three meals per day of thin water-porridge only; and, in consequence of his brutal treatment, boils broke out in all parts of his body. Frequently was he sent into the pit without breakfast, and obliged to perform the whole of his drudgery. What made this the more painful was the fact of his labouring under the effects of a severe wound inflicted upon his right knee some time since. On that occasion, while beating him with a hurrier's strap, the master took hold of the end opposite the buckle (which is generally a tolerably large one), thus causing a more severe punishment; in one of the strokes the buckle caught the poor lad on the right knee, and tore away a large piece of flesh! The lad, however, was still forced to work.

On Thursday fortnight this monster master ducked the lad's head three or four times in a bowl of water, wetting his shirt all over, and then forced him into the cellar, where he was locked up all night, without bed, chair, table, or even a morsel of straw! The same treatment was about to be practised on the next night, but he begged so pitifully for mercy that he was allowed to go to bed. On the following Saturday night he was again forced into the cellar, where he remained all night. The next morning (Sunday) he was brought out; no breakfast was given him; but, as a further punishment, his master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his neck, and forced him to walk up and down the room under the terror of another flogging. Some cold porridge (which had been left the previous day) was warmed up and fed him, but he could not eat. His master then left the house, saying he would look out for a good thick stick. The woman shortly after left the house for the purpose of fetching some water from a neighbouring well, and the lad being thus for a few moments left alone, resolved upon trying once more to escape from a worse than African slavery. With great exertion he managed to unloose the bag of iron from his neck, and made his escape into Griston Wood. From hence he stealthily proceeded to the old Copperas Works, where he remained till nightfall. During his concealment in the old Copperas Works he heard his master seeking him. The lad, when referring to this circumstance, shudders involuntarily, saying, "I did tremble then." Fortunately, however, he was not discovered.

The will of Providence, and the humanity which became God's instrument in the hands of the charitable people whom the boy encountered, not only rescued him from discovery and saved his life, but has led to the dreadful exposure we have given, and to the interference of the British Legislature—in the true spirit of the native freedom of the country and constitution—to extend its protection even to so poor and powerless a creature as this crushed and orphan lad. This protection, however, should not, let us submit, be isolated in its effect; its application should be, not only to the single child of grievance, but to the grievance itself, of which he is the miserable object and example, and it should enforce its power, not only in retribution upon an abuser, but in reform of an abuse. From this hour forth that part of the law should be expunged which tolerates "underground apprenticeship," that is, which tolerates a state of licence under which similar cruelties to those we have narrated could have a possibility of occurrence within the English realm. Thus the good may come—and furthermore there is some already worked in the amount of publicity which the poor boy's terrible affliction has already obtained.

He, sad creature, is at least relieved; but we still further rejoice at the ready indignation of Sir James Graham's reply to the powerful and finely-prompted eloquence of Lord Ashley in bringing forward the cases. "Sir James Graham said he could assure his noble friend that, until he had commenced his address to the house, this case was entirely unknown to him. He quite sympathised in the feeling of disgust which the noble lord had expressed, and in which he was sure the house participated, and was ready to institute an inquiry into all the circumstances. He was prepared to send down persons worthy of confidence to inquire into the facts alleged; and, if they should be substantiated, it would be his duty, on the part of the Crown, to direct a prosecution. He was glad to have that opportunity of stating to his noble friend that, notwithstanding anything that had occurred during the progress of the bill to which he had alluded last session, there was no man in that house more anxious than he (Sir J. Graham) to give effect both to the spirit and the letter of that bill, and to adhere most strictly to all its provisions." This was as it should be, and exactly what the Minister should have said. It not only gives direct promise from the Home Secretary of punishment upon the wretch who has oppressed the miserable boy Whiteley, but it is the earnest of an intention on the part of Government to enforce the letter and spirit of Lord Ashley's glorious humanity against all the horrid and hidden tyranny that has been so long practised in the mining and colliery districts of the empire. Again we repeat, that "out of evil cometh good."

THE *Globe* of Thursday evening has an article, some of the arguments of which we fear and hope it can hold in no very lively repute, as it envelopes them entirely within the mysterious authority of "a correspondent." The *Globe* is wise not to take the *onus* of writing them upon itself (the *onus* of publication is more than we should aspire to), for the *Globe* aims at liberalism in all its views—and nothing can be more illiberal, or opposed to the palpable interests of the public, its health—its affections—its natural and respected prejudices (for some prejudices are entitled to respect) than the arguments to which we allude—directed as they are against one of the worst abuses that ever cursed a metropolis (the crowding and unwholesome burial in graveyards), and also against one of the best and healthiest remedies for the correction of that abuse (interment in the suburbs of a town or city, and in cemeteries consecrated to that sacred end).

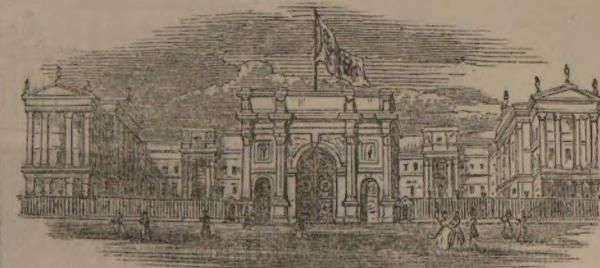
The present system of grave-digging in the churchyards of this metropolis is alone horrifying, and completely refutes the only tangible, but not tenable position, taken up by the *Globe* (that which appeals to the affections) in the following paragraph:

"A Parliamentary enactment might prevent a few more interments in towns—it might refuse the prayer of one dying man to lie beneath the same sod that covers the remains of his departed wife—it might seem to preserve the public health by decreeing that the still weeping mother shall not be permitted the melancholy hope of being laid in the same grave with a beloved child—it might order, at the bidding of Sir James Graham, that it shall not, in reference to England, be any more said of those who were lovely and pleasant in their lives, that in their deaths they were not divided—all these benefits legislation might confer, but nothing more is left for it to do."

This is intended for a sarcastic probing of the heart, but it will not do; the real outrage upon the affections of the community lies in the indiscriminate grave-digging in the town churchyards, where more reckless disinterment takes place than ever was perpetrated by the "argot"-monger who turned up the skull of poor Yorick to Hamlet's melancholy contemplation. Why, to take the examples of the *Globe*, the "dying-man's" wife will have her bones scattered over the face of the grave-yard, before he (being departed) can descend into the same earth; and the mother who hopes to lie with her child will be mocked in death by the desecration which its remains may receive in the very preliminaries to her own funeral.

So the spade, the pickaxe, and the shovel will divide those who were "lovely and pleasant in their lives," as it does divide them daily—almost hourly we had said—in every burial-ground in London. The desecration of buried remains is both dreadful and disgusting, and will admit of no denial; while, on the other hand, in the vault or tomb of the consecrated cemetery, every feeling sacred to humanity is preserved, and families sleep together in the true and holy peacefulness of the grave.

But, even with that just consideration for the dead to which we humbly and reverentially bow, shall there be no stronger and wider impulse to befriend the living? Shall health be deemed of no import by the great community? And will any one contend that the present burial system in crowded churchyards is not noxious, unwholesome, pestilential, in the highest degree? Why, even as we write, we catch the effluvia of consumption rising from the churchyard of St. Clement Danes, and know that remains there are desecrated almost as often as a grave is dug. We set our faces against the present system entirely, and on another occasion shall have more to say.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal suite and the household, attended divine service in the morning in Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Mr. Vane officiated. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chichester.

MONDAY.—The Duke of Wellington had an audience of the Queen on Monday, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence on Monday evening. The Royal suite included the Viscountess Canning, the Hon. Miss Lister, Viscount Hawarden, Col. Arbuthnot, and Col. Wyld. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also honoured the performance with her presence. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, as did her Royal consort, and they both laughed most heartily at the *Madame Gorju* of the sprightly and buoyant actress Madame Albert.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured Covent-garden Theatre with their presence on Tuesday evening. The Royal suite included the Duchess of Norfolk, the Earl of Warwick, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wyld. The Duchess of Norfolk has succeeded the Viscountess Canning, as the lady in waiting on the Queen; and the Earl of Warwick and Captain Hood have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Admiral Sir Robert Otway, as the Lord and Groom in waiting on her Majesty.

Belvoir Castle, the princely seat of the Duke of Rutland, continues full of company. There have been several balls at the Castle during the last fortnight.

Colonel Sir Henry and Lady McLeod left town on Saturday, for Southampton, from whence they embarked on Wednesday, for Trinidad, of which island Sir Henry is governor.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will give a grand dinner, on Wednesday evening, the 15th instant, to the directors at the Concerts of Ancient Music, the royal duke being, according to custom, director for the evening. Sir Henry Bishop comes from Edinburgh to conduct the series of concerts.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis and suite left the Clarendon Hotel on Monday, on a third visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at Badminton, where the prince will enjoy the sports of the field during the week with his grace's splendid pack of hounds, the present weather being favourable for hunting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence on Monday evening.

The Earl of Ripon has been suffering from illness since Friday week, at his residence on Putney Heath. His lordship is now recovering.

The Duke of Wellington attended divine service, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, shortly after seven o'clock on Sunday morning last, and returned to Apsley-house about half-past eight. His grace walked to the chapel, although the weather was very unfavourable.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Morning.

The Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, on Thursday, at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess remained to lunch with her Majesty and Prince Albert. At ten minutes before three her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, left Buckingham Palace for Claremont. The Prince of Wales and the Royal suite followed. The Queen is expected to return from Claremont on Tuesday next. Her Majesty is in the enjoyment of the best health, although the event that so warmly interests the nation is now so near at hand. It is expected to take place in the beginning of April.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attended by the Royal suite, arrived at Claremont at a quarter past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of the 8th Hussars. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in a pony carriage.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who appeared in excellent health, arrived in town by railway from Southampton at five o'clock yesterday evening.

The Dublin Corporation have adopted Mr. O'Connell's motion for a Repeal of the Union by a majority of 26; the numbers being—for the motion, 41; against it, 15.

Lord Stanley's valuable breeding stud, including several hunters, was sold by auction, by Tattersalls, on the race-course at Liverpool, on Wednesday, and realised fair prices. The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Jersey, has sold his mare, Adela, to the Emperor of Russia, for £1000.

Sir C. Metcalfe left town on Thursday, for Liverpool, to embark for Canada.

Baron Alderson, who is on the Midland Circuit, is indisposed.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. DR. SCHWABE.—An awful instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred on Thursday to the Rev. Dr. Schwabe, of Stamford-hill. In the morning a message had been sent to his house, requesting him to visit a dying neighbour, and, on reaching the house, he had scarcely knocked at the door, when he suddenly sank down on the pavement, and died. When her present Majesty was Princess Victoria, the deceased gentleman had the distinguished honour of having been selected to instruct her Majesty in the German language, in which he was considered a most accomplished scholar.

In consequence of the death of his son, the Rev. John Aemylius Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor will not sit in Court for some time.

PORTSMOUTH.—March 2.—The *Modeste*, 18, Captain R. B. Watson, came in harbour this morning, and immediately lashed alongside the dockyard jetty, in order to land her freight, consisting of 1,000,000 dollars, brought from China, the whole of which will be conveyed this afternoon by rail to the Mint, under the superintendence of Mr. Cooper. The *Modeste* will sail to-morrow for Sheerness, to be paid off.—The *Blonde*, Capt. Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B., the *Herald*, the *Columbine*, and the *Blenheim*, are shortly expected from China, with considerable freight on board.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.—The trial of O'Connor and others at Lancaster was proceeded with on Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday, and at the rising of the Court the case for the prosecution had not concluded. No one can form a conjecture when the case will terminate.

FRANCE.—The Paris journals of Wednesday contain nothing to enable us to judge of the real strength of the French Ministry in the present struggle between it and the Opposition. It seems, however, to be pretty generally admitted that the way in which the majority intend to vote will not be such as to render it absolutely necessary for the Ministry to retire, even in the event of that vote amounting to an indirect manifestation of want of confidence.

The Madrid *Correspondent* says—Prince Napoleon, son of the ex-King of Westphalia, was presented, on Sunday last, to the Regent, who received him with great distinction. In the evening he accompanied his introducer, the Minister of Marine, to a party at the Duchess of Victoria's. All the Ministers, and a number of personages of distinction, were present.

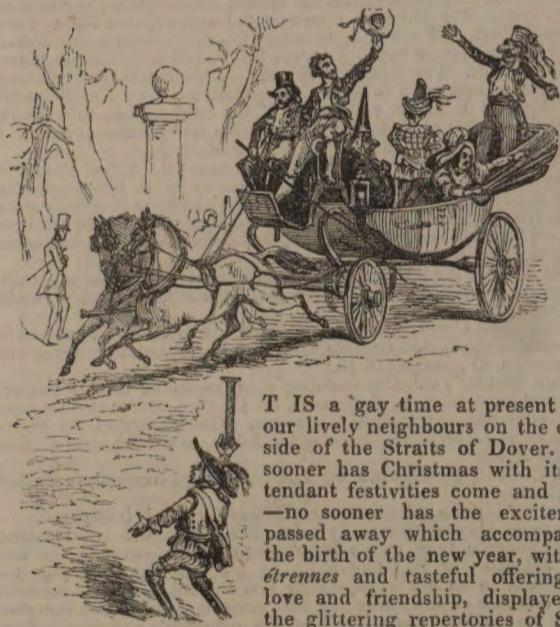
MANHEIM.—Feb. 23.—This evening, at seven o'clock, the marriage of her Highness the Princess Maria of Baden to the Marquis of Douglas was solemnized in the court-chapel. His Highness the Grand Duke of Baden conducted the bride, and her Highness the Grand Duchess of Baden the bridegroom, to the altar. Besides the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sophia of Baden, and the Grand Duchess Stephanie, there were present the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess, Prince Charles and Princess of Hesse, the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe, and his consort, the sister of the bride, and many other persons of high distinction. After the ceremony, congratulations followed, and a splendid banquet was given; after which the new married pair took their departure for Schwetzingen.



MASQUED BALL AT THE OPERA, PARIS.

THE CARNIVAL AT PARIS.

'Tis known, at least it should be, that throughout All countries of the Catholic persuasion, Some weeks before Shrove Tuesday comes about The people take their fill of recreation, And buy repentence, ere they grow devout, However high their rank or low their station, With fiddling, feasting, dancing, drinking, masquing, And other things which may be had for asking.—*Beppo*.



IT IS a gay time at present with our lively neighbours on the other side of the Straits of Dover. No sooner has Christmas with its attendant festivities come and gone—no sooner has the excitement passed away which accompanied the birth of the new year, with its *étrences* and tasteful offerings of love and friendship, displayed in the glittering repertoires of Susse and Aubert in the Place de la Bourse, or the costly shops on the adjacent boulevards, teeming with every article of fancy produce, from the inlaid and emblazoned *portefeuilles* or *porcelaines montées* to the no less tempting cases of *bombons*—no sooner have all these pretty things drawn the five-franc pieces, and sometimes the napoleons, from the pockets of the usually provident Frenchman, than the first note of preparation for the approaching season of gaiety is sounded from the orchestras of the million and one *salles de danse* and *bastringues* of Paris. The costume-magazines rout up and revive their stores—the announcements of the *bals musqués* gradually appear—and all classes commence looking forward to the *Carnival*.

Although, correctly speaking, the fortnight immediately preceding Ash Wednesday is the proper time appropriated to this festival, yet it does not assume any striking or especial features until the three last days, commencing this year with Sunday, the 26th of February, Monday, the 27th, and Shrove Tuesday; or, as it is termed in the French calendar, *Mardi Gras*. The masked balls, however, take place on different *feûte* evenings during the whole month, and even as early as the commencement of January; but the most reckless hurly-burly, the showiest dresses, and the chief expenditure, and consequent dissipation, are reserved for the close. After this every one is quiet and devout, or at least affects to be so, until Easter, except when the Thursday of Mid-lent, or *Mi-carême*, arrives; upon which one day all the revelry and uproarious pleasures of the Carnival break out again wilder than ever—but for that day only.

In 1790 the Carnival was prohibited in France; and was not revived until the Revolution of the 18th Brumaire (9th Nov. 1799), which destroyed everything of the Republic, except the name, and placed Buonaparte at the head of the state. The Parisians celebrated its restoration with the most extravagant splendour, and for several years the masques and costumes displayed were rich and beautiful beyond conception. But at the present time it has lost many of its charms—the principal spirit of the festivities being kept up by the lower orders (in

some cases, as at the *Bal Chicard*, by the very lowest), and the students attached to the schools of law and medicine in Paris, with their companions. Very little difference from the ordinary merriment of *féûtes* is observed at the first part of the twelve or fifteen days preceding Lent. About the middle, if the weather be fine and the streets tolerably clean—a rare occurrence in Paris—some *masques* will appear in public: these increase; the revelry becomes more general, and the *abandonnement* more reckless, until at last all the ceremonies wind up with one grand confusion of music, dancing, gallantry, masquerading, noise, and almost delirious merriment, until the advent of Ash Wednesday puts a stop, as we have stated, to the whole proceedings.

On these latter days many of the *masques* appear on foot in the streets; but many more hire carriages, which they fill with grotesque costumes, and parade the principal thoroughfares, exchanging showers of *argot* and *repartee*, frequently coarse, sometimes witty, and rarely complimentary; or pelting one another with confits and *bonbons*—a practice, however, carried out much more fully in the Italian Carnival than the French one. The most favourite *routes* with the perambulating *masques* are the line of boulevards from the Place de la Bastille to the Madeleine, the Rue Vivienne and adjacent fashionable streets, and the *quais* on the north bank of the Seine; but the boulevards are the chief resorts. Upon the last days also of the Carnival the celebrated procession of the *Bœuf-gras*, or Government prize-ox, takes place, when the animal is led through the principal streets, preceded by music, and accompanied by a numerous train of fantastic costumes, the majority of whom are butchers, who chiefly assume the dresses of American Indians or savages, polichinels, and other quaint characters. The ox himself is dressed in splendid tapestry,

and his head is usually decked out very gaily with laurel, feathers, and ribbons. Previously to 1822 it was customary for the animal to carry a child seated on his back, who was decorated with a blue scarf, holding in one hand a sword, and in the other a gilt sceptre, and who was called the *Rio des Bouchers*. At the period just named the innovation upon the ancient custom first took place, and the child now follows the *Bœuf-gras* in an ornamented triumphal car, as delineated in the engraving, accompanied by other mummers. The spot chosen by the artist for the view, is on the Quai de l'Ecole, at the foot of the Pont Neuf—the equestrian statue of Henri Quatre being seen on the bridge in the distance.

The masked balls, which supersede every other feature of the Carnival in attraction, and form its principal festivities in Paris, were introduced under the regency of the Duke of Orleans. But a great inconvenience with which they were at first attended, was the want of any apartment sufficiently spacious to receive the hundreds who thronged to them. At length the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived the plan of converting the Opera-house into a ball-room; and a Carmelite friar, named Sébastien, invented the means of elevating the floor of the pit to a level with the stage, and lowering it, at pleasure. The project succeeded, and the first masked ball in Paris was held on the 2nd of January, 1716. They are now given, both before and during the Carnival, at nearly all the theatres in Paris, as well as most of the large public ball-rooms, and the *salles* of the different concerts directed by Musard and Jullien, &c.; at which latter places the latest quadrilles and waltzes are played.

The leading *bal masqué* of the Carnival, which reunites the best society and the most gorgeous costumes, is decidedly that which takes place at the *Académie Royale de la Musique*, or



PROCESSION OF THE BOEUF GRAS.

French Opera. The name *bal*, applied to this assembly, is perhaps a misnomer, as there is no dancing; but the newest music of the year is always heard there, and the visitors promenade to exhibit their dresses, which are, in many instances, costly and unique beyond description—the picturesque costumes of the *moyen age* of French history being the favourite ones, and most in vogue. The greater portion of the company go in character, although gentlemen may go in plain clothes, if they choose, and unmasked. Beyond the gorgeous *coup d'œil* which the scene affords, there is not much to amuse at the balls of the Opera; the real fun and uproar of the Carnival masquerades being reserved for the inferior theatres; where, from midnight, when the dancing commences, until six in the morning, one continued scene of noisy merriment and wild hilarity goes on, of which but a slight idea can be conveyed by verbal or pictorial description; being widely different in spirit and characteristics to the low, unmeaning riot and coarse vulgarity of a London masquerade, although sustained, probably, by persons moving in the same sphere of life.

It will not do, however, to investigate too closely the classes who form the greater part of a Carnival masked assembly; it is sufficient to observe, that with all its license, outward decorum is observed (unless at the most inferior resorts), and that there is little chance of receiving an insult. Dancing appears to be the whole and sole motive of the guests; and dance they do, with a vivacity and untiring spirit, that could only be found in a land so especially devoted to the worship of Terpsichore as France. Indeed the grand *galopade*—the *galop monstre*, as it is termed—is one of the most marvellous spectacles that the Carnival can offer. Every feeling appears to be merged into one general whirlwind of excitement; and, heedless of confusions, jostlings, and injuries of costume or person, six or eight hundred *masques* may be seen flying wildly round and round the *salle* of the Théâtre de la Renaissance or Musard's concerts, in an universal *entrainement*, which, for the time, induces but one belief—that they have all taken an entire leave of their senses.

The most prevalent dress at these balls is that of the *débardeur*—a name given to the men who unload the barges on the river. It is a piquant costume, closely resembling that worn by the late Miss Murray in the burletta of "Antony and Cleopatra," and consisting of dark velvet pantaloons, with a satin stripe down the sides, ornamented with bright studs, a pink or white shirt, red sash, and a glazed hat with tricoloured streamers, or small bonnet. The wig is powdered like that of a French postilion, plaited at the sides, and collected into a club behind. Considerably more than half of the Carnival *masques* take up this dress, the remainder attiring themselves as hussars, pierrots, and all sorts of eccentric and anomalous costumes, which we look for in vain at the fancy balls in England. But we find, throughout all the varieties, that the fair sex have generally a propensity to assume the habiliments of their rougher partners; a habit more especially pertaining to the lively incomprehensible *grisettes* who inhabit those partially unexplored regions on the other side of the Seine, known to the Parisians as the *Quartier Latin*.

In all the ball-rooms parties of the municipal guard are in attendance to preserve order; and should any of the guests transgress the ordinary rules of decorum, they are immediately consigned to the lock-up cell of the nearest *corps-du-garde*—the *violon*, as it is termed in the slang of Paris. The fierce looks and grave bearing of these functionaries form everywhere a singular contrast to the mirth and animation around.

The *cafés* in the immediate neighbourhood of the balls remain open all night, and are constantly filled with a motley collection of visitors. At the breaking up of the festivities, at six in the morning, the *masques* disperse in various directions. Some retire to rest, others to their ordinary pursuits, and the remainder, without changing their dresses, breakfast at the different *restaurateurs*, or, more frequently, at the leading fish houses—*Chez Philippe*, or at the *Rocher de Cancale*, amongst the oysters of the *Rue Montorgueil*, where they will sometimes remain until night once more comes round, and brings with it a return of the Carnival amusements.

THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

Every one knows something of the Carnival, or "flesh-farewell," and its grand characteristic—the masquerade in the streets. At Rome the sport is seen in perfection: the glories of her Capitol have departed, but some relics of her saturnalia remain, only that the usual process is reversed, and the masters succeed to the fashion of the servants. Power and greatness pass away, but fun and folly are immortal.

Rome is possessed by the gay madness for eight days. On the Saturday which occurs ten days before Shrove Tuesday, at twenty-one o'clock, or three hours before sunset, the bell at the Capitol sounds, and the Carnival begins. It is resumed at the same hour daily, except on the two Sundays and the Friday, until it closes on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, the last day.

On the first day, on Giovedi Grasso (Shrove Thursday, or literally "Fat Thursday") and on the last day, the governor of Rome (a prelate, who is never displaced from his civil post but to be made a Cardinal) goes in state all down the Corso. To that place the Carnival is mostly confined; the great concourse sometimes, however, extending to the streets which branch from it.

From twenty-one o'clock the scene in the Corso is one of the most remarkable in the world. An endless line of carriages passes in two rows going and returning, the intervals are filled by pedestrians, and chairs line the pavements the whole length of the street. Frolic is the general business of the masks and the unmasked in carriages and a-foot. The masks are of divers kinds; but some set characters are favourites. Of these is arlecchino (harlequin), not as we know him—lithesome, elegant, with glittering dress and sword of magic power, but with a dull party-coloured cloth coat, dowdy leather cap, plain wooden sword, pot-bellied, clownish, like a child's soft ball turned to man; but then he is witty—if he can be so. Polcinello is another genius of the place; a drunkard, crowned and girded with rosy garlands, another; and all the great or peculiar personages, all the races of the earth, are licensed to appear for the occasion, if it so please them. Common black masks and mere concealment are the drug. Among the women there is the best black mask, looking like a rude cat's face, and startling you with a shrill rattling noise, like the rolling of an *r* turned to a clock alarum. Then there is the classic shepherdess, peasant girl, or other rustic abstraction, with waxen face of the most regular beauty, yellowish in its roses, and ghastly and repulsive in its moveless insipidity; being to a figure in a fashionable magazine what sculpture is to painting. Some lovely creatures choose, for variety's sake, to be ugly, and assume hideous or grotesque faces. But as it is tiresome merely to be something, however striking, everybody is bent also upon doing something. Strangers accost you, and tantalise your penetration; for you are expected to recognise the disguised form and altered voice, if you know the person. Jests also are generally due. And as a standing resource, there is the throwing of the *confetti*, or mock sweetmeats. The throwing of real comfits is prohibited, because they are too hard; but



CARNIVAL AT ROME.

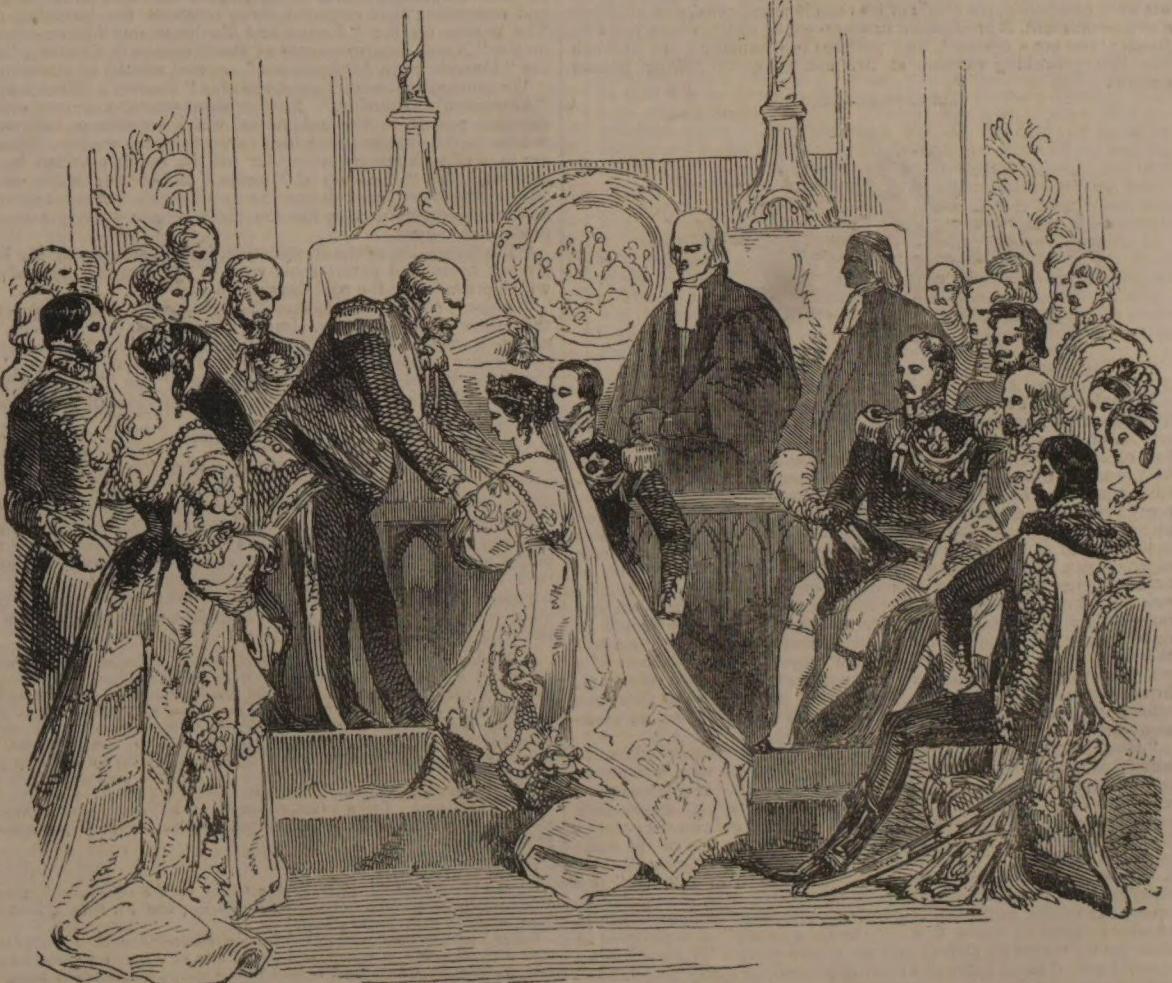
the more gallant masks gently throw great quantities of the veritable dainties, with flowers, into the carriages and windows. The comfits to throw are soft, made of chalk; and they cost about a halfpenny or a penny a pound. They are thrown at you on all sides—out of the carriages, into the carriages—poured down out of the windows from baskets—until you are smothered in the shower, and your assailants suffocated with laughter. Some persons will throw away hundreds of pounds in a day!

At intervals there is a firing of mortars; and, on the third firing, half an hour before sunset, all the carriages disappear from the Corso, to make way for the *corsa dei barberi*, or race of horses without riders. They run, urged by spurs hung to their backs, and kept in course by people stationed at the outlets, and by the crowd itself, from the Porta del Popolo at one end of the Corso, to the spot called the Ripresa dei Barberi (retaking of the barbs), on the Piazza di Venezia, at the other end. Prizes are given by the city for the winners in these races, which take place every day of the Carnival. After the race the carriages return to the Corso for about half an hour until sunset, when the scene closes for the day, no masking being allowed after sunset. But five or six masked balls are given in the theatres during the festival. At Rome theatrical performances are not allowed at this season, nor at any other, except for charitable purposes.

The most beautiful scene in the eight days' drama is at the

close. At sunset, on the last day, a myriad of lights appear, like so many urban fire-flies flitting about. They are *maccoletti*, or small wax tapers, with one of which almost everybody provides himself. The effect is magical; but the beauty has its fun. The more restless try each one to blow out his neighbour's light, with handkerchiefs or other fans for the nonce, and to defend his own; and the most ridiculous combats take place, all in good humour, though hardish blows are sometimes given and received in the attack and defence. The luminous conflict lasts an hour, the tapers are extinguished, and Carnival is over.

Something of the same kind is the scene in other parts of Italy, but with differences. There is no Corso at Florence, and the masks are scattered in all the principal streets; but they appear in the theatres at night. At Naples, the Carnival is much like that at Rome, but not so good. At Genoa it is indifferent; and the blowing of glass horns by the boys, with a dreary sound like a cowhorn, is far from pleasing. At Venice, Sunday is the principal day, though the festival lasts, with more or less vivacity, from Twelfth-day till Shrove Tuesday. The business of the time is mostly carried on in the *cafés*, and under the porticos of the Piazza di San Marco, the ladies making their appearance both in the arcades and the coffee-houses, to encounter as terrible volleys of wit as the masked gallants can muster. The austerities of Lent restore Italy to her sobriety.



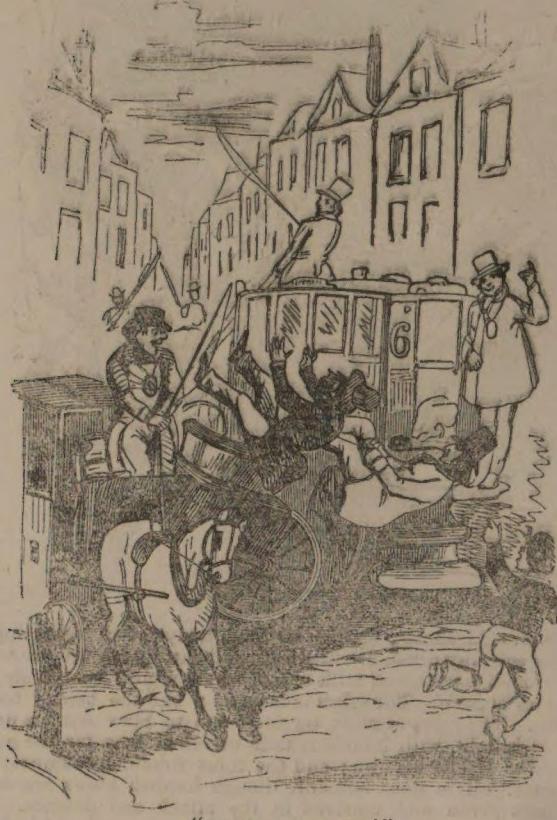
CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER'S MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER.

In our Postscript of last week we were just in time to make brief mention of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover, which was celebrated with considerable éclat on the 19th of February, and of which the following more extended details are all that have yet reached us here:—Those who were gathered within the chapel in time to witness the ceremony

formed a splendid assemblage. The procession was conducted precisely as arranged by the programme, only that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg was kept away by indisposition. The bride wore a white robe of *drap d'argent*, with a profusion of jewels, a diadem of diamonds, and a wreath of myrtle entwined round the crown. The exchange of rings was announced by a salute of artillery. During the benediction the young couple knelt at the altar, and when they rose the King embraced them, and all the princes and ladies present warmly expressed

the interest they took on the happy occasion. Proceeding to the upper apartments of the royal palace the formal congratulations were received, after which the company went to supper; but there was no ball. At eleven o'clock the Crown Princess, accompanied by her mother, and the Crown Prince, by his father-in-law, went to the palace of the Crown Prince, where the august parents stopped with the young couple for some time. Their Royal Highnesses showed themselves to the people the following morning, driving to church in an open carriage, drawn by six cream-coloured horses.



"CUTTING A DASH!"

In Lombard-street, the great locality of Dives—the mart of wealth and money—one expects (save when walking through it on a wet day without an umbrella, and with a certainty that there is nothing in one's pocket to entitle one to the shelter of a bank) to be particularly easy in one's circumstances and mind. One is on the high road to cash—what else could take one to Lombard-street? This point, however, applies to a condition of leisure—people who are either walking or driving through Lombard-street—are always in a hurry. They feel, bitterly perhaps, that they have no business in it. They trudge the marrowbone stage or tool along the buggy with something like impetuosity of purpose—they think that as they can run upon no bank they ought to meet with no check to their progress. Occasionally they are doomed to disappointment, as our cut implies. It was only on Tuesday last that we saw the above pale-faced gentleman, who is at the same time so nearly below, smoking his way through the world, with his pipe and hair curled amicably in unison, his friend at his side, his whip in his hand, and perhaps cracking some joke as well as his whip, at the very moment when he attempted to dash—gig, dashing-board, and all—through a progressing omnibus and an approaching cab. Alas! room there was none: his thoughts were *de omnibus rebus*, but his gig was assaulted by the cab. He arrived at the same moment at a crisis of *woe* and of *wheel*, and it was curious that the woe came on just as the wheel came off. If the shafts of his wit were suspended, the shafts of his vehicle were broke, and, although a winter accident, it produced a summer-set, or upset, which you will. Reader, you are a moralist, and perhaps too humane a one to laugh like that provoking cabman at two specimens of falling human nature!



THE MAGAZINES.

Magazine day, as usual, inundates us with its monthly flood of periodicals. Few things are more strange in their way than the unabated activity of this squadron of light combatants and skirmishers in the lists of literature. Long since, the uninitiated would suppose, their field must have been exhausted, and the labourers brought to a standstill from pure want of materials to work up and fashion. But no—every year sees a swarm of fresh candidates for public favour start up: some to take a permanent place in popular estimation, and rejoice in their hosts of admiring subscribers; others, after a brief glimpse of prosperity, to dwindle and decline; and others destined to have an existence almost as ephemeral, if not as brilliant, as the insects of a summer's day. A magazine is the idle man's best friend. To a literary lounger it offers an invaluable resource. Where else should he turn to amuse his vacant hours, or fly from the horrors of *ennui*? What matters it to him that the article may be only a re-hash of a ten times told tale, manufactured, perhaps, at the British Museum, from some magazine of the last generation. But let us cut short our reflections, and, in looking over the shoal of minnows, let us commence with the Tritons.

"Blackwood" fully maintains his character for established excellence this month. "Ammaleet Bek" is the opening of a tale translated from the Russian of Marlinsky, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Caucasian tribes. "Caleb Stukely" continues with unabated spirit. "The Tale of a Tub" is a good quiz on the present dissensions north of the Tweed, wh ch have sprung out of the non-intrusion question. "Paul de Kockeyisms" is a tale from Paul de Kock, better than its title promises. "The World of London" is a paper equal to any that have appeared under this title, showing great knowledge of the world and of character, conveyed in a powerful and popular method of delineation. "The Lost Lamb" is embalmed in some pretty verses by Delta; and the article headed "Comte" is an examination of some ingenious views of philosophy lately propounded by that writer.

"Faser" presents us with an amusing number, free from those faults of flippancy and bad taste which were *ife* under its former management. "The Recreations of Christopher North" are reviewed in a genial spirit in the first article. The article on the Ash-burnt in Trent is an able and cutting examination of the convention. In "The Reminiscences of Men and Things" we have an account of that Jupiter Seapin of politicians, M. Thiers, whose pranks have afforded as much speculation to the quidnuncs as those of any statesman of the day. "Fuz-boodie" is comical and diverting according to his wont; and "The Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature, Indicat'd" is written in a spirit which *ust be in st acceptable to all lovers of reading.* "The Crisis of the Scottish Church" is an article we do not like. It is silly and virulent, and the author is quite unable to do justice to the discussion of such a subject.

The contents of "The Dublin University Magazine" of this month are varied and interesting, mixing the grave with the gay, the lively with the severe, in moderate quantities of each, a plan that will meet the approbation of all who have a horror of long articles. "The northwest Boundary Question" is the title of an article which conveys much information relative to the territory of the Oregon, important at a moment when the public attention is being directed to this subject. "The Political Relations of the East and West of Europe" presents a view of that untrodden field of research at once novel and attractive. There is an able dissection of Mormonism, in which the vanities of that imposture are duly exposed. "Nuts and Nutcrackers," No. VIII., supplies fruit that will suit many palates. "The Loiterings of Arthur O'Leary" show that, loiter whither Liever will, to the fens of Holland, or the mountain ridges of the Peninsula, he is never bad company. These articles, with several spirited contributions in verse, and an Italian story, "Spalatro," told with much of vivid colouring, make up the staple of the magazine.

The lovers of jokes, whims, oddities, will be gratified with the fare served up in "The New Monthly." The editor takes the quizzical view of things in general, and there are few of his readers, we should say, whom he will permit to "sit like their grandfathers carved in alabaster." Mrs. Trollope runs riot in her description of the adventures of "The Barnabys in America." "Extracts from my Indian Diary" are a good travestie of our hunting in India, the far West, and so forth. "Ellistoniana" contains many anecdotes of that lamented performer, redolent of all his joyousness, mirthfulness, and irrepressible propensity to mischief.

"Tait" is more diversified and popular in contents than was sometimes his wont. It is always sensibly and cleverly written, and the present number contains a great quantity of valuable matter. Mrs. Gore contributes the first part of a new tale, "Surfaceism," which promises to be rich in character and incident, and an able dissection of the follies and manoeuvres of elevated society. There are several able reviews of recent works, doing full justice to the subjects treated of, and presenting a well-executed analysis of their contents. The poetical contributors appear in great force this month: the number and excellence of the verses, original or translated from the French and German, form an important feature of the magazine.

The "Church Magazine" is an excellent miscellany of religious matter, which we recommend to our readers. The "Church of England Magazine" is another periodical of the same class, and possesses the advantage of containing a selection of papers on general subjects, from which every topic of a character in the most remote degree objectionable is carefully excluded. We beg pardon for naming the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" in such close contiguity to periodicals of a graver cast; yet chess-playing is an innocent and contemplative amusement, and its votaries will do well to turn to the pages of this "Chronicle," which throw light on many of the dark passages of the game.

We love to keep a corner of our heart, as well as of our paper, for the sporting periodicals, were it for no other reason than that they deal so much in our favourite illustrative engravings. The design that accompanies the "Sporting Magazine"—"Deerstalkers Returning," by Bateman—is well worth the price of the magazine. Men, ponies, dogs, and deer are equally true to nature, and drawn with great accuracy of outline and force of character. The "New Sporting Magazine" is embellished with a fine portrait of "Eclipse," by Garrard. The "Sportsman" presents its readers with two splendid engravings, "The Young Sportsman," by Laporte, and "Running into a Fox," by Davis. All those periodicals are well worthy the patronage of the followers and admirers of our noble field-sports, which form part of that inheritance of national pre-eminence of which every Englishman is proud. To every man who has betted at the Derby or Newmarket, who shoulders his gun on the 12th, or can throw a fly a casting-length over a running stream, they are oracles of wisdom and information. It would be hard to decide the palm between them, as we think they are all pretty equal in point of merit and utility; so we leave them to the goodwill of our readers.

"The Farmers' Magazine" ought to be in the hands of every practical agriculturist who is anxious in these hard days to learn the secret of making two blades grow where one did before. They whose talk is of bullocks could not have a better monitor.

The "New Monthly Belle Assemblée" has always been a favourite of ours, for it rejoices in the smiles of the fair, and basks in the light of their countenance. Among the contributors to this month's number, we see such distinguished names as those of W. L. Bowles, and Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson. It is adorned with a magnificent bust by Boxall, "The Shade of Sadness," which forms the subject of some very sweet verses by Bowles.

To end, as we began, with some of the leaders of the file. The "United Service Magazine" contains its usual quota of military lore. This periodical deservedly enjoys a large share of general favour, for all true Englishmen take pride in their glorious army and navy, and everything that concerns them interests the humblest citizen. The papers on the "Errors and Faults of our Military System," on the "Naval Improvements of the Nineteenth Century," and on the "Operations in Afghanistan," are well worthy of attention.

We must spare another paragraph for "Bentley's Miscellany" and "Ainsworth's Magazine." Each of these contains a great variety of amusing papers of the light class, which sometimes, however light writing to the author, prove heavy enough to the reader. Those who are fond of such mental provoker will be amply gratified by either journal. The "Memoirs of Munden," in Bentley, supply an agreeable biography of that celebrated comedian, which was much wanted; and being contributed by his son, their accuracy, we presume, may be depended upon.

"The Town-life of the Restoration," in Ainsworth, by Mr R. Bell, gives a lively and entertaining view of the singular state of society which prevailed in the wild days of Charles II.

"Fisher's Colonial Magazine" has claims to public support from the nature of its contents, almost independent of its literary merit, although we are glad to say there is no deficiency in this respect. In the present number, the papers on the "Oregon Territory," "The Proposed British Settlement on Borneo," the "North American Fisheries," and others, are full of useful information and interesting details.

PERIODICALS.

All our readers are of course devouring "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Tom Burke," and "Hector O'Halloran." Chuzzlewit improves. Boz has caught new vigour from his repose, and writes almost as well in this number as he did in his best days. Mark Tapley promises to turn out a second Sam Weller; and two new characters, Chevy Slyme, Esquire, and his friend Tigg make their appearance, who promise infinite amusement. We extract the following little scene between Martin and Tom Pinch.

"Thank you," said Martin, shaking his hand. "You're a good fellow, upon my word, and speak very kindly. Of course, you know," he added, after a moment's pause, as he drew his chair towards the fire again, "I should not hesitate to avail myself of your services if you could help me at all; but mercy on us!" Here he ruffled his hair impatiently with his hand, and looked at Tom as if he took it rather ill that he was not somebody else. "You might as well be a toasting-fork or a frying-pan, Pinch, for any help you can render me."

"Except in the inclination," said Tom, gently.

"Oh! to be sure. I meant that, of course. If inclination went for anything, I shouldn't want help. I tell you what you may do, though, if you will—at the present moment too."

"What is that?" demanded Tom.

"Read to me."

"I shall be delighted," cried Tom, catching up the candle, with enthusiasm. "Excuse my leaving you in the dark a moment, and I'll fetch a book directly. Whas will you like? Shakspeare?"

"Ay!" replied his friend, yawning and stretching himself. "He'll do. I am tired with the bustle of to-day, and the novelty of eve ything about me; and in such a case there's no great luxury in the world, I think, than being read to sleep. You won't mind my going to sleep, if I can!"

"Not at all!" cried Tom.

"Then begin as soon as you like. You needn't leave off when you see me getting drowsy (unless you feel tired), for it's pleasant to wake gradually to the so mors again. Did you ever try that?

"No, I never tried that," said Tom.

"W-w! you can, you know, one of these days when we're both in the right humur. Don't mind leaving me in the dark. Look sharp!"

Of "Tom Burke" we shall speak more at length at a future day.

Some of the Paris papers are quite in ecstacies at the exposure of the distress of the working classes in England in the debate on Lord Howick's motion. The *Commerce* advises the French not to think of forming a commercial union with the English beggars, lest they should catch the leprosy of pauperism.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET.

WRITTEN ON SEEING A PEN THAT HAD BELONGED TO THE
LATE LAMENTED L. E. L.

Heu! quantum minus est reliquis versari quam illæ meminisse!

SHENSTONE.

Mute, senseless wand, that erst a sibyl wav'd
With bright enchantment e'en beyond earth's sphere,—
Thy pow'r is with thy mistress now in-grav'd,
Hers in cold death—but thine in idlesse here!
Hast thou no legacy of magic spell
The which to work it was thy task to do;
Or art thou like some fount whose sacred well
Dried up and fled when fled Egeria too?
Is there no charm to find if from thy lips
Some honeyed eloquence was nigh to flow,
When the bright star that rul'd thee met eclipse,
And shed oblivion o'er thee here below?
—No! silence' chain doth bind thy tuneful tongue—
Thou'l never sing again as thou hast sung!

W.

PRINTS.

ANCIENT ITALY. Painted by J. M. W. Turner, R. A.; engraved by J. T. Willmore.

MODERN ITALY. Painted by J. M. W. Turner, R. A.; engraved by William Miller.

The above-named magnificent engravings are to be delivered to subscribers to the Art-Union for the year 1843. They may rank with the most splendid productions of the landscape school of any country. In the former print the artist has given us a view of the ancient glory of the Eternal City: the Capitol lifts its lofty dome above the Tiber winding beneath, through rows of palaces and triumphal arches, which are disposed by the painter in architectural masses of astonishing breadth and grandeur. On the right hand is the Forum, with the pretors sitting in judgment, near the naval column of Duilius; the tomb of Nero, with a group of captives and trophies, in the foreground; in the distance a triumphal procession. On the other side are the stupendous arches of the Coliseum, aqueducts, and columns. The other engraving transports us to modern times: a fair city on a hill-side, with a turreted citadel, embosomed amidst luxuriant foliage; a fat-cheeked priest confessing a buxom damsel in one corner, with processions of monks and devotees kneeling before the crucifix; groups of bathers in a running stream, wooded mountains, and a far-stretching campagna in the distance. The contrasted effect of the two designs is precisely that produced on us by the realities of history: in one the sense of grandeur and power, in the other that of luscious repose and indolence, like the evening of a brilliant day. The engravers have achieved, in the richness, delicacy, and clearness of the effects, a triumph of art. Distant objects melt into the air, as in real nature; and the dazzling shiny haze of an Italian sky sheds a dreamy lustre over all.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHERIFF'S COURT, THURSDAY.

(Before Commissioners Wilde and Burchell, and a Special Jury.)

This court was occupied during the day in trying an issue directed out of the Court of Exchequer, to ascertain the amount in which Messrs. Dean and Co., of St. Paul's Churchyard, were indebted to the Crown for duties on contraband foreign goods imported into this country, and which has been already before the public, under the head of Custom-house frauds. After hearing the evidence, a verdict was given for the Crown.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The court resumed its sittings on Monday last. The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Sir C. Marshall, Sir J. Pirie, and Farncombe, the Sheriffs, and the other authorities of the City of London, took their seats upon the bench at ten o'clock. The Recorder addressed a few observations to the grand jury, and after stating that there were no cases in the calendar which would require any remarks upon the law affecting them from the court, he dismissed them to their duty.

James Johnson, 33, was indicted for stealing an order for the payment of £71 7s., the property of his master, James Ivyleefe. He pleaded guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to be transported for seven years.

TUESDAY.

(Before the Recorder.)

Mark Benjamin Benham, George Edwin Champ, and John Munday, were indicted for misdemeanour. Two other persons, named George Usher and Thomas Russell, were included in the indictment; but the former did not surrender, and the latter has died in gaol since the last session. The character of the offence imputed to the defendants was, that by means of false affidavits, they had obtained a writ of execution against a person named Myers, the father-in-law of the defendant Benham, and a sum of £400 was claimed of him, it being positively sworn that no such debt existed, and that the whole proceedings under which the execution was obtained were based on perjury and fraud. The prosecutor, Myers, swore distinctly that he owed no money to his son-in-law, and that no writ or declaration was ever served upon him. Other witnesses were called to confirm his evidence, but there were some material discrepancies in their testimony, and in the course of the case the Recorder expressed his opinion that where such conflicting testimony appeared in support of the prosecution it was not likely that the jury would convict parties accused of perjury. Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Prendergast addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Prendergast did not conclude his address until 10 o'clock, and he then intimated his intention to call witness. The Recorder said that, before the case proceeded any further, he really must understand how long the defence was likely to last, for at present it seemed probable that it would go on until the next day. Mr. Ballantine said the case must occupy four hours more at least. The Recorder was here informed that two of the jurors were very ill, and he observed, that the proceedings were of a character to worry out any one, and the further investigation of the case must be adjourned. It was then arranged that the case should stand adjourned to the New Court, and the jury were allowed to depart, upon the understanding that they would hold no conversation with any person respecting the evidence or the proceedings that had taken place.

WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty's Justices, Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Justice Williams, took their seats on the bench, at ten o'clock. William Connell, aged 21, described as a waiter, was capitally indicted for assaulting Eliz. Reihl Sarah Magnus, on the 12th of December, at the parish of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, and discharging at her a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, thereby inflicting upon the right side of her person a wound of the breadth of one inch, and the depth of seven inches, with intent thereby to kill and murder her. In another count the prisoner's intent was laid to be to disfigure and mislead the prosecutrix, or to disfigure her bodily harm. There were other counts varying the form of the charge against the prisoner. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Baskett conducted the prosecution; Mr. Payne appeared for the prisoner. The facts of this case have been already so fully given in this paper, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. Mrs. Magnus, the prosecutrix, and several other witnesses having been examined, the learned Chief Jus-

vice summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the second count, but recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of his previous good character. The prisoner was then sentenced to be transported for 15 years.

THURSDAY.

The trial of Mr. Ashley for club-house robberies was fixed for Saturday morning, upon the application of counsel on both sides.

CHARGE OF COINING.—William Browne, alias Martin, and Christopher Tucker, were placed at the bar on a charge of feloniously making counterfeit coin. The prisoners were found "Guilty," and sentenced each to ten years' transportation.

A rather smart alteration took place between the Common Sergeant and Mr. Payne the barrister, with regard to the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, which was by no means calculated to add to either the dignity or solemnity of a court of justice. The Common Sergeant is becoming rather notorious for the possession of a quality, which is rather unfavourably known by the name of off-handedness.

NEW COURT.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bullock.)

David Pugh, a nautical man, 40 years of age, was indicted for obtaining on the 3rd of December, the sum of £2 from Anne Lord, with intent to cheat and defraud her thereof. The prisoner was also charged by two other indictments, with stealing ten sovereigns and a quantity of apparel, value £4, the property of W. H. Lord. Mr. Ballantine stated the case for the prosecution, which, he said, was one of a peculiar and cruel description. The prosecutrix's husband had lived at Woodstock, and being unfortunate in business, he came up to London, and visited some respectable relatives. Being destitute of employment, in a fit of despondency, he enlisted in the service of the East India Company, and was sent to the depot at Chatham. Mrs. Lord was living with a relative, to whose house the prisoner frequently came, and he represented that he could obtain the discharge of the recruit provided he was furnished with the money to purchase it. The sum now under consideration was first paid, and it would be proved that it was never applied to the intended purpose. Mary Anne Lord, a respectable young woman, stated that in October last she was residing with her uncle, the landlord of the Salmon and Ball, Bethnal-green. About that time her husband enlisted in the East India Company's service. The prisoner, who used her uncle's house, intimated that he could procure her husband's liberation, and they went together on that business to the office of Captain Murray, in Soho-square. When they got there the prisoner went into the office, and said she had better not accompany him, as her husband had enlisted as a single man, and he might get into difficulty if it was found that he was married. The prisoner returned to the outer office in about ten minutes, and said that Captain Murray told him that her husband was drafted off to go to India, but if £2 were then paid it would detain him fourteen days, and allow time to negotiate for his discharge from the corps. Not having the money, she went to Mr. Terry, a publican and relation of hers, and borrowed two sovereigns, which she afterwards gave to the prisoner. She then went on to state that after she had paid the £2 to obtain the detention of her husband at Chatham, the prisoner represented that £20 would be wanted as the purchase of his discharge. Not having the money, she wrote to a relative, who sent her up £12, and the prisoner received £10 of it, which he said he should take to Captain Murray, and pay as a deposit. She gave him the money at a public-house, and desired him to bring her a receipt for it. On his return he brought her the paper now produced, on which was written as follows:—

"Received, Dec. 3, 1842, the sum of ten pounds, on account of the discharge of Wm. H. Lord. (Signed) J. H. MURRAY, Captain in the East India Company's service."

Captain Murray deposed that the writing was not his, nor had he authorised any person to write such a receipt; in fact, no such money had been paid. He never saw the prisoner before he met him at the police court.—James Jacobs stated that he had known the prisoner for some time and had seen him write. The paper produced was doubtless written by him, as well as the signature "J. H. Murray."—The witnesses, excepting Captain Murray, were subjected to a rigid cross-examination, but the prisoner elicited nothing in his favour, but he was rather more deeply incriminated by their supplementary evidence.—The prisoner denied that he had received the money.—The jury declared him Guilty.—Mr. Commissioner Bullock, when pronouncing judgment, told the prisoner he had been convicted upon clear evidence of two offences, a misdemeanour and a felony of a very cruel nature, inasmuch as by fraud he had added to the misery of an already distressed female.—The judgment of the court was that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.—The court adjourned at five o'clock.

George Darrow, described as a watchmaker, and George Thompson, a shoemaker, were indicted, according to the calendar, for "robbery upon Jane Griffin, and stealing eleven yards of silk, the property of Margaret Evans and another," and, having been convicted, were sentenced to be each transported for the term of seven years.

WEDNESDAY.

(Before the Recorder.)

IN THE MATTER OF MARK BENJAMIN BENHAM, GEORGE EDWARD CHAMP, AND JOHN MATTHEW MUNYARD.

The learned Commissioners took their seats at nine o'clock in the morning, and the jury, who had been engaged on the previous day, were called into the box. The defendants were charged with other persons, with conspiracy, by the means of perjury, to subvert the course of judgment by swearing to false affidavits, &c., by means of which judgment was obtained against Abraham Myers, and execution levied upon his goods and chattels. The jury retired with the different legal documents at noon, and after the absence of an hour returned, and delivered a verdict of guilty upon those counts which charged a conspiracy only. The Recorder told the Counsel for the prosecution that unless cause was shown, the Court would deliver its judgment instanter. Mr. Ballantine said that owing to the relationship between Benham and Mrs. Myers, the prosecutor was desirous to recommend him to mercy. The Recorder: The party should have considered this point before he indicted the prisoner for perjury as well as conspiracy. After a conference between the court, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Prendergast, the prisoners were called up and sentenced to be imprisoned eighteen calendar months in the House of Correction.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

(CROWN COURT—Before Mr. Justice Erskine.)

James Hickman was placed at the bar, charged with having feloniously set fire to a rick of clover hay, the property of one James Latham, at Clifton Hamdon, on the 17th of November last.—Mr. Keating prosecuted; Mr. Williams appeared for the prisoner.—It appeared that on the night in question the prisoner had applied at the station-house, at Abingdon for admission. The policeman on duty declined acceding to the request, as one of the regulations under which he was compelled to act was that of not receiving a prisoner without a charge against him. Upon which the prisoner replied that he had just set fire to a rick of Mr. Latham's, whereupon he was taken in and conducted to a cell. Not long after he was heard crying out for water, on being supplied with which he exclaimed that he could not rest easy, as he had been guilty of a grave offence; when he again repeated that he had set fire to a stack; and on being asked what with, he said with some matches, which he had thrown into the canal.—Nothing of interest or of importance was elicited during the trial, which terminated in the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

The court was occupied during the greater part of the day in disposing of some minor offences of no public interest.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Creswell and a Special Jury.)

PADWICK V. COLE AND ANOTHER.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, as the lessee of the Duke of Norfolk, to try the right to a ferry. The ferry, right to which this action was brought to determine, was said to exist between Hasling Island and Cumberland Point, near Portsmouth. It was stated to have been a grant to the Norfolk family by Charles I, but no proof of this was given, evidence only being adduced to show a use, which if proven established would support the plaintiff's claim. The learned judge summed up, telling the jury that the evidence offered was sufficient to prove that the plaintiff had enjoyed the general right of a ferry across the place in question, without any such continued interruption as would negative the right claimed. He thought the occasional interruptions relied on for the

defence did not materially affect the merits of the case; and that the leases put in, though worded somewhat ambiguously, did demise the tolls of a ferry as well as the ferry right of way. But the strong point in favour of the plaintiff was the fact that although Government had built a fort at Cumberland Point, where convicts were kept, and which, therefore, they were anxious to preserve as close as possible, still the gates they had placed across the ferry way were always thrown open at the ferryman's command.—The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

(CROWN COURT.—Before Mr. Sergeant Atcherley.)

William Davis was indicted for the manslaughter of Stephen Clasby, by shooting him with a leaden bullet. The prisoner was a private in the 6th Regiment of Foot, and was stationed with his regiment at Portsmouth on the 20th September last. On this day he and four or five other soldiers were stationed as guards near the convicts, who were at work at Haslar Hospital. The deceased was a second mate in one of the convict hulks, and a superintendent over the convicts whilst at their work. The convicts wear a peculiar livery, and have a chain round their legs, by which it was stated they could be easily distinguished from a person like the deceased, who was dressed in plain clothes. Having seen that the men were properly at work, the deceased was slowly leaving the place, and crossing the barrier it was the prisoner's duty to guard, when the prisoner was seen to present his piece and fire, without halting the unfortunate deceased at all. The unhappy man fell, and upon examination was found to be dead; the ball having entered near to one of his ears, had passed through his head and gone out on the other side. Upon the prisoner being seized he said that he had not shot the deceased—he had shot himself; and when before the magistrate he told a very incoherent story of having seen the deceased and a convict in his rooms in the morning, after which he went on the parade, found his trousers full of blood, then went on guard at the place where the circumstance took place, and seeing the deceased about to leave the ground, and believing him a convict, had fired. It was attempted to be proved that he was a man of weak intellects and unsound mind; and for this purpose it was elicited from the corporal, that although he (the prisoner) had been in the regiment about seventeen years, yet during a great portion of that time he had been employed as a pioneer, and that loutish stupid men were alone chosen for this post. Mr. Sewell made a powerful and ingenious address on behalf of the prisoner, and contended that he must be acquitted, because he was acting under military orders, which he was bound to obey. In this case the man had no doubt mistaken those orders, but that, it was contended, made no difference, supposing the jury were of opinion that it was a mistake, and that the prisoner believed that in what he did he was acting in obedience to these orders. The jury, after a very short consultation, found the prisoner "Guilty." The learned Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to ten years' transportation.

WINCHESTER.—TUESDAY.

William Barnes, aged 36, and Elizabeth Pollard, aged 22, were indicted for having, on the 1st of September, burglariously broken and entered the dwelling-house of Sarah Dysart, Dowager Baroness Lisle, and stolen therefrom a very large quantity of jewellery, bank notes, sovereigns, and guineas, her property.—The jury found Barnes "Guilty of stealing in a dwelling house," and acquitted Pollard.—His lordship then sentenced Barnes to be transported for fifteen years.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

NORTHAMPTON.—(Before Mr. Baron Alderson.)

Marianne Coss, aged 22, was charged with the wilful murder of Mrs. Peggy Ward, at Weekly. Mr. Sergeant Adams and Mr. Miller appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Macaulay for the prisoner.—It appeared that the prisoner was a servant in the employ of the prosecutor (the husband of the deceased). That on the 25th of April, 1842, the deceased was taken ill after eating part of a basin of milk given to her by the prisoner, and died about four o'clock the same afternoon. The contents of her stomach and the remainder of the milk were analysed, and found to contain a considerable portion of arsenic, of which there was no doubt she had died. Fellow-servants of the prisoner were called to prove that she had obtained arsenic for the alleged purpose of destroying mice in the dairy, and had also asked how much it would take to destroy herself. After the death of the deceased, on being interrogated as to what had become of the arsenic, she stated that she had thrown it in the fire. It appeared that she had lived on very good terms with her mistress, and was a faithful and affectionate servant. No motive, therefore, presented itself for the commission of the crime: moreover, she had not taken any means (which she might have done) to conceal the remainder of the milk, and had not exhibited the least confusion or appearance of guilt; but, on the contrary, had assisted her mistress very assiduously when taken ill.—Mr. Macaulay having ably addressed the jury in her defence, the learned judge summed up, after which the jury acquitted the prisoner, to the evident satisfaction of the court.

In the course of the day two cases of petty theft were disposed of, and the court adjourned. One was the case of a poor half-starved looking labourer, named Smith, who was charged with stealing two-pennyworth of turnips. Prisoner pleaded "Guilty," but said he had little or nothing to eat.—The prosecutor observed he had two shillings a week from the parish and three loaves.—The Prisoner: Yes, and there is my wife and child to eat them. There are three of us to be fed on two shillings a week and three loaves.—Sentence:—Fourteen days imprisonment.

In the Civil Court, the time of Mr. Baron Gurney and the jury was taken up the whole day in hearing a case of Meadows v. Hamner, as to whether a certain tract of land, which formed part of the ancient forest of Rockingham, was extra parochial or not. The case was only part heard. Sir W. Follett is specially retained for the plaintiff.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

LANCASTER.

On Monday Mr. Baron Rolfe entered the Crown Court at ten o'clock; and, as soon as he had taken his seat upon the bench, Mr. Hopkins, the clerk of the Crown, called over the roll of magistrates of the county, about twenty-two of whom answered to their names. The mayors were then called, viz., those of Lancaster, Preston, and Clitheroe; and the three coroners for the northern division. All answered, save the mayor of Clitheroe. The grand jury having been sworn, and the Clerk of the Crown having read her Majesty's proclamation against vice, profanity, and immorality, the learned judge proceeded to deliver his charge to the grand jury. He said he had perused the depositions in all the cases which would be brought before them and it did not appear to him that they involved any questions of difficulty. From the unfortunate state of this part of the world, at least of the southern part of the county, and some portions of the adjoining ones, he was somewhat apprehensive that some cases of that nature might have occurred, which would lead to observations from him; but he was happy to say that, on looking through the depositions, it did not appear to him that there was any case arising out of the disturbances of last summer; and though there were a good many cases, yet he believed there were not more than at former assizes.

James Ainsworth and William Thomson were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Thomas Lund, at Wilpshire, near Blackburn, in this county, on the night of the 30th of August last. The evidence being clear, the jury found the prisoners guilty, and the judge sentenced them to be transported for life.

Joseph Abbott was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Isherwood, at Wilpshire, in this county, on the 29th of December, 1839. It appeared that the prisoner was one of a gang of poachers who were surprised by the deceased and two other gamekeepers, when the fatal conflict took place. The deceased had frequently declared that it was another poacher, named Crossley, who shot him. Crossley was traced to America, and had since died. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

The Chartist trials were fixed for Wednesday morning, when the Attorney-General was expected to conduct the prosecution in person.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

LANCASTER, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—THE QUEEN V. O'CONNOR AND OTHERS.—His lordship took his seat in the Nisi Prius Court this morning, shortly after nine o'clock. The counsel engaged for the prosecution against the Chartists are—the Attorney-General, Mr. Worley, Q.C., Sir G. Le Poer, Mr. Hildyrd, and Mr. Pollock; for the Defendants—Mr. Dunn, Q.C., Mr. Bailes, Q.C., Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. McMurphy, and Mr. A. Norton: Mr. O'Connor defended himself.—The Attorney-General, before the case was opened, said he hoped the Court would forgive him in stating that the jury might dismiss all further concern from their minds respecting William Schofield. He mentioned it that no misund-

standing might arise, as a *nolle prosequi* had been entered.—Mr. Pollock briefly read over the indictment, setting forth that it was against certain individuals for unlawfully and tumultuously assembling, and making seditious speeches, with intent to bring about a change in the law of the land. To the indictment the several parties had pleaded Not Guilty, to which plea issued was joined. The Attorney-General then addressed the Court and jury, and, after detailing the various offences attributed to the accused as they occurred, came at length to the case of Feargus O'Connor, as to an occurrence which took place at the meeting of delegates, and in his participation in the publication of a seditious placard which appeared in the *Northern Star*. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to say that he thought it right to state that prior to the 20th of August many paragraphs appeared in the *Northern Star*, dissuading the people from taking the course which they were attempting; and, whatever benefit Feargus O'Connor could derive from this admission, he certainly should not ask to withhold this from him now. The Attorney-General then proceeded to read from the *Northern Star*, of the 20th August last, different passages in the leading article, advocating the "strike" and "turn-out" of the working people; and stating that, although in the *Star* the attempt had been previously opposed, it could not refrain from giving to the movement all the aid in its power. The learned counsel also produced a copy of the *Northern Star* of the 3rd Sept. to connect Mr. O'Connor, still further with a knowledge of the publication of the placard, which we believe was greatly instrumental in causing the arrest of the leading Chartists. He also alluded to the elder Schofield, who had lent his chapel to the delegates, as evidence of his participation in their proceedings. He also spoke in high terms of the respect which had been shown to life and property, amidst all this defiance of the law, which he considered as affording great proof of the intelligence of the mode in which the agitation had been carried on. We regret that our space will not allow us to follow the Attorney-General throughout the whole of his speech, which for mildness both of manner and language must have won him the esteem of even those whom he had to prosecute.—Mr. O'Connor said as he had an application to make before a witness was called, the witnesses on both sides should be ordered to quit the court.—The application was granted, with the exception of witnesses as to character.—Mr. O'Connor then said, he understood two reporters were present, who would have to depose to material facts connected with the present case; and therefore he trusted his lordship would request them to retire.—The Court, after having been made acquainted with the fact that these reporters would only have to swear to notes of proceedings taken by them, refused the application.—Joseph Haig, a milkman, and Henry Brierly were called and examined for the prosecution.—Several other witnesses having been examined for the prosecution, the Court, at the request of Mr. O'Connor, adjourned at half-past five o'clock until the next day.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A wretched-looking man, whose name appeared upon the list of prisoners as Thomas Wilson, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having stolen a half-pint pewter pot. The case was a very odd one. The landlord of a public-house in Bishopsgate street stated that the prisoner walked into the house, asked for, and paid for, and drank, a half pint of beer, and then, pocketing the measure, said, "Now, if anybody wants to earn a guinea he may," and walked off with the booty. Witness followed, and placed the man in the custody of a policeman, to whom the prisoner at once gave up the half-pint pot.—The Lord Mayor: There was no disguise about it?—Landlord: Not the least. Quite the reverse.—The Lord Mayor: I must send you to Bridewell for two months for this, prisoner.—The Prisoner: Very well, my lord. As soon as I come out I shall seek the same means of getting something to eat.—The Lord Mayor: Then it will be my duty to commit you again.—The Prisoner: Exactly so, my lord. I can get no work. I am a weaver. I have inclination and ability, but no employment and no tools. A meal of victuals is what I don't now understand. I got threepence-halfpenny yesterday, for holding a gentleman's horse, and I bought two penn'orth of bread and a savoy, but it all came off my stomach, for food and I am strangers.—The Lord Mayor: Have you never applied to your parish for relief?—The Prisoner: Does your lordship know what it is for a poor man to apply to a parish officer for bread? Have you never heard how the starving man is torn to pieces, if he has any feelings left, by the scamps in office? No, no. I have never asked the parish for anything.—The Lord Mayor desired that the man should be taken back to the Compter, and that inquiry should be made into the truth of some communication which he refused to make publicly.

GUILDHALL.—David Solomons, a converted Jew, was brought before Sir Peter Laurie, charged with stealing a watch, a lady's work-box, and some other articles, from Mr. Tepper, a converted Jew, employed as a missionary by the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, but the prosecutor having relented in the most Christian manner, the prisoner was discharged.

MARYLEBONE.—ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION BY A BOY.—Edward Owsler, a boy 11 years of age, was charged with having attempted to stab George Bryer, a check-taker at the Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-hill, Fitzroy-square. The evidence went to show that on the previous night, at half-past nine o'clock, the prisoner presented a check, and on his being told that he had not received it, but that it was given to a man who had gone out, he became abusive, and in consequence thereof he was pushed down stairs; he then drew from his pocket a clasp-knife, with which he threatened to stab Bryer, and he would, no doubt, have carried his diabolical threat into execution, but for the opportune arrival of Beech, the officer, by whom he was secured, and conveyed to the station-house. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that the check which he presented had been given to him by Bryer, and he denied having drawn the knife at all. He was ordered to find bail for his appearance to answer at the sessions, in case of an indictment being preferred against him; and not being prepared with the sureties, he was committed to prison.

THAMES OFFICE.—Captain James Hibbert, commander of the Larks, East Indiaman, from China, appeared before Mr. Broderip to answer a charge of assault, preferred against him by Lieutenant Henry Reynolds, of the 2nd Regiment of Foot. It appeared from the statement of Lieut. Reynolds that he was a passenger on board the Larks on the homeward voyage, and that some difference had occurred between him and the commander of the ship, who, he alleged, had frequently used insulting language towards him, and on two separate occasions had committed an assault on him. It appeared, however, that the complainant was a most disagreeable personage, and during the voyage kept continually playing at cross purposes. Mr. Clarkson, in defence, said that Lieut. Reynolds was a "pest" in the ship, and characterised the prosecution as a *trumpery* one. He cross-examined Lieut. Reynolds at great length, and elicited from him that he walked up and down the deck with his cap and cloak on while the captain and surgeon were at dinner. It was a thing he ought not to have done, but he should not have done so if he had not been irritated by insulting remarks made use of towards him. Mr. Broderip said, he was of opinion this prosecution had been properly designated a *trumpery* one. He should leave the prosecutor to indicate the defendant at the sessions if he should be so advised. Alderman Copeland, who was seated on the bench, spoke in high terms of Captain Hibbert as a gentleman and a commander, and said that he had saved a ship and cargo worth £180,000, after the vessel was stranded on the coast of Margate.

IRELAND.

We learn that the petition on behalf of Lord Hamilton Chichester, against the return of Mr. Edward Tenant, member for Belfast, has fallen to the ground, in consequence of an informality—namely, the signatures not having had the initials of the Speaker's secretary.

KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK.—In consequence of Dr. Daly having been raised to the episcopal bench, the deacons of St. Patrick became vacant, and has been conferred upon the Hon. and Very Rev. B. Pakenham, who was on Friday duly installed.



NATIONAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE.

TRAINING-COLLEGE FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.

The gratifying debate which has this week taken place upon the all-important subject of National Education induces us to lay before our readers engravings and an account of one of those institutions which have been already established for the purposes of public instruction—or rather for the moral instruction of those upon whom the education of children will afterwards devolve. The college in question was founded by the National Society, which, however, did not extend its exertions to the general scheme which Government has announced its intention to propose, but confined its influence exclusively within the pale of the Protestant Established Church.

This society has for some time considered that the unfitness of schoolmasters for their work of teaching has long operated to the prejudice of those to be taught. This duty is commonly performed "for less than labourers' wages, without present estimation or hope of preferment, by the first rustic, broken-down tradesman, or artisan out of employment, whom necessity, or perhaps indolence, brings to the employment." The majority of those who seek to be schoolmasters are all but uneducated men from the working classes. "Almost un instructed, and utterly untrained, with little general fitness for their calling, and no special apprenticeship, they may teach a little, and this not well, but they cannot educate at all." They may be taught a system, but they want the first condition of teachers—the application of the particular method. The best preparation which such a man can receive—short of a complete course of training—is superficial and formal. He must himself be educated before he can educate others.

The National Society, feeling the necessity of this "normal education," and the consequent providing of a superior description of schoolmasters, in order to meet this want, have established training-colleges, one of which is shown in the engraving. It is situated at Stanley Grove, at the western extremity of the parish of Chelsea, being divided from the parish of Fulham by the Kensington Canal. It lies between the King's-road and the Fulham-road, by either of which it may be approached; by the former it is about three miles from

Westminster Abbey, and by the latter about two miles and a half from Hyde Park Corner. It contains about eleven acres of ground, principally freehold, already beautifully and usefully laid out by the late proprietor. The excellent mansion-house, with its adjoining offices, have been found of easy adaptation to the purposes of a training-college, and to these has been added an extensive range of dormitories. The college, as now complete, consists externally of a centre and a handsome wing, added by the late proprietor, and a quadrangle erected by the society from the designs of Mr. Blore, in one of the Italian styles. The front entrance is by a vestibule, communicating directly both with the apartments of the Principal and with every part of the public establishment. The principal apartments are a committee-room, spacious and lofty lecture-room, and classroom, and dining-hall. There are forty-four small sleeping-rooms disposed along three sides of a corridor, connected at each end with the main house. At the two outer angles are towers or pavilions, each containing a sitting-room, master's bed-room, and three smaller chambers for boys, thus affording accommodation for fifty students and two masters, with a separate apartment for each. The offices need not be described. Part of a separate building has been fitted up as an infirmary, and a small farm-yard with outbuildings has been put in order for the institution. The several college buildings, with the chapel to be presently described, occupy about one third of the ground; there are two kitchen-gardens and three small meadows, and the whole is surrounded by a wall. "It is perfectly healthy, being on gravel, with an abundant supply of good water, while the fine trees, to which the place owes its name (Stanley Grove), give it an aspect not inappropriate to its present destination. To have secured such advantages in the immediate neighbourhood of London may, indeed, be regarded as most fortunate."

The chapel, shown in the annexed engraving, faces the Fulham-road, as the college itself does the King's-road. The former is cruciform in form, with a semicircular eastern end. The principal entrance is at the western end, which, with the transept-like wings, have lofty gables. In the former is a large circular or rose window. The entire building is well lit by circular-headed windows, partaking of the Anglo-Norman style. From the west side of each transept, at its junction with the choir, rises a *campanile*, or bell-tower; the material is fine light brick,

and the effect of the whole composition is pleasing and picturesque. It serves as a place of worship for the adjoining district, as well as for the inmates of the college. The society is glad to combine in this way a considerable local benefit with its own objects: but no sacrifice has been made, nor any extra expense incurred, for this purpose. A small domestic chapel might have served; but the students would not then have been habituated to the solemnities of *public* worship, and it is desirable that there should be a general congregation.

At a short distance westward of the chapel is a *practising-school* for 100 scholars from the neighbourhood, who are taught by six pupils and a master from the college. The school fee is 4d. per week, but there are free scholars. The building is of octagonal form, and its arrangements are very novel.

The college is intended to consist of 60 students, superintended by a Principal and Vice-Principal, who will divide with him the duties of the chapel, and two resident teachers. The Principal is the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, who has drawn up an excellent account of the college. All the students are to be apprenticed to the National Society until each shall be twenty-one years of age. One of the teachers directs the labours of the apprentices out of doors, is steward, and manages the farm and garden. A master has been appointed for the practising-school. Vocal music and drawing are taught by masters, and a drill-sergeant gives lessons in gymnastics. Boys are admitted at from 14 to 17 years of age. Hence the college is not a preparatory school, but approaches more nearly to a university, from which, however, it differs in all the students being destined for one particular calling. Three months' probation is allowed for each candidate, and his fitness is determined before the indentures are signed. A premium to cover personal expenses (£25 per annum) is expected, but this may hereafter be dispensed with. At the opening of the college, ten free apprenticeships were offered by the committee for public competition, and quickly and satisfactory filled up. We have not space to describe the youth to be selected for the college further than that should he possess a certain seriousness of character, which appears at a very early age, and insures earnestness, reflection, and good sense. He must read with intelligence, and write correctly from dictation. A very simple education, with a ground-work of religious knowledge, will suffice. Good health is indispensable. A strong well-grown boy is preferred; and simple manners, and pleasing address, however rustic, are desirable. Faulty pronunciation, and coarse accent, are objectionable; for every schoolmaster should speak his own language with perfect propriety. Latin is taught, though only as far as a sound acquaintance with the accidence, syntax, and etymology of the language, for the sake of the English language, although English grammar is distinctly studied. The intelligent reading of the Scriptures is carefully enjoined. Geography, the principles of numbers, algebra, and trigonometry are taught. Of physical science, botany is preferred. Geometrical perspective is not neglected. Mr. Hullah gives lessons in vocal music, in connexion with the daily service of the chapel. The cost of maintaining each student is but 5s. 2d. per week. The clothing comprises a Sunday and working suit; the former is made of black or dark cloth, with shoes and gaiters, and consists of a frock-coat, or a round jacket, waistcoat, and trousers, a black silk hat, and white cravat; the latter is a round velveteen jacket and waistcoat, with fustian trousers and heavy shoes, a brown holland blouse and a straw hat for summer. The whole outfit, with linen, and a cotton umbrella, and a pair of strong leather slippers (to be worn in the house), costs seven guineas. The industrial system has been devised as well for balancing the intellectual pursuits of the students by manual labour as for economy: they perform the business of male servants in the house: milk the cows and manage the produce of the farm, and work in the gardens, lawns, and shrubberies; these duties being assigned to different parties weekly. It should, however, be observed that the service of the chapel is, as it were, the keystone of the entire system of the college.

The National Society have already raised the sum of £30,000, of which £20,000 has been appropriated to the foundation of this training-college; the purchase-money of the mansion and grounds being upwards of £9000. The annual expenditure, when the college is full, will be about £3000, of which two thirds will fall upon the income of the society. The entire cost of educating each schoolmaster is estimated at from £150 to £200—a small sum in comparison with the permanent benefits which this system must insure to society.

LITERATURE.

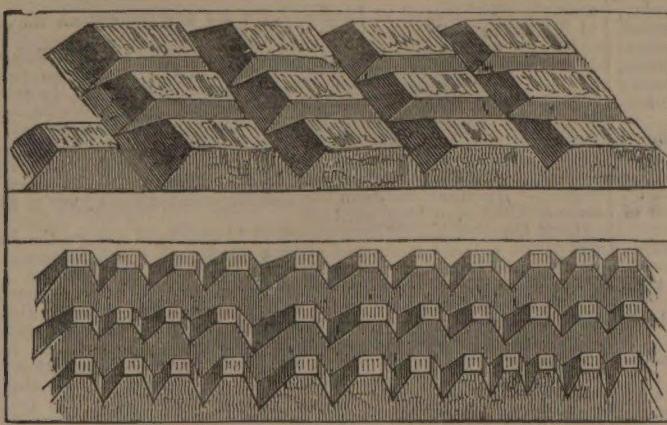
NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, DURING THE YEARS 1836-1842, INCLUDING DETAILS OF THE NAVAL OPERATIONS IN CHINA, FROM DECEMBER, 1840, TO NOVEMBER, 1841. By Captain Sir EDWARD BELCHER, R.N. 2 vols., 8vo. Colburn.

The voyage of the *Sulphur*, described in the present work, has been one of the most protracted of modern times. No less than six years elapsed ere its term was completed. The seas traversed, and the regions visited, were those respecting which our information is least plentiful, and curiosity in the present age most active. The vicissitudes of every climate, from the Arctic Circle to the Equator, were encountered; every corner of the vast Pacific, from the island of Juan Fernandez to the coast of China, was to be explored; the adventurous vessel's course led through an unexplored and dangerous navigation, over oceans rarely visited, and among lands tenanted only by the dusky savage.

Sir E. Belcher was appointed in 1836 to the command of the expedition employed in surveying the west coast of America, from Chili to the Russian settlements at the extreme north. The scheme of his instructions (which are prefixed to the work) embraces a great variety of subsidiary points of interest: he is directed to ascertain the correct position of numerous ports and islands laid down in the charts as doubtful, because imperfectly ascertained by previous navigators. The difficulties of the surveying service are so many and formidable, the operations required for determining the true longitude and latitude of a given point so nice, and depending on contingencies so various, that due accuracy is only to be attained after repeated verifications: hence not even the skill of a Cook or a Vancouver can be relied upon, unless corroborated in its discoveries by the increased resources and more minute investigations of modern science. In the course of his labours, Sir E. Belcher explored and surveyed the eastern coast of Central America, Mexico, the shores of California, the Columbia River, Nootka, and Norfolk Sounds, and the possessions of Russia; he twice visited the Sandwich Islands, touched at the Marquesas, Society, and Fiji Islands, and the archipelago of the New Hebrides; and at length, by order of the Admiralty, joined the expedition in the Chinese Seas, whose operations have been crowned with so glorious a result. Perhaps he has not made the best of the opportunities presented to him in so wide a field of observation: his accounts are often deficient in fulness and clearness, and he seems more familiar with the sword and the sextant than with the pen. Much hydrographical information has been withheld which might have been communicated with advantage; but the work, in the whole,



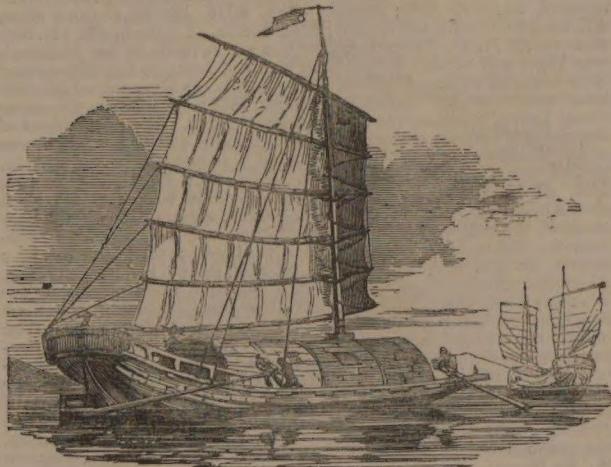
NEW CHAPEL AND TRAINING GROUND ATTACHED TO THE NORMAL COLLEGE CHELSEA.



APPEARANCE OF ICE AT CAPE SUCKLING.

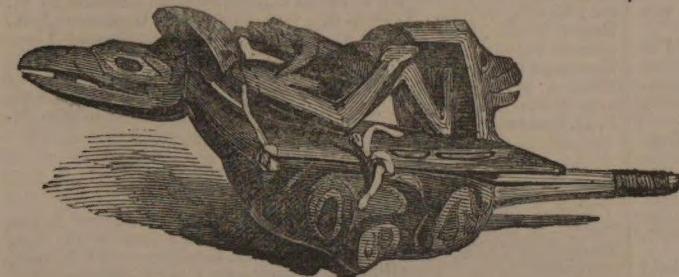
forms no slight contribution to the sum of our knowledge, and many particulars, which are now ascertained for the first time, are of great value both to navigators and merchants, as throwing light on the geography and political state of some of the least known portions of the globe.

The Spanish American ports of the east are described as still suffering from the effects of the revolution, and offering to the speculator few inducements to traffic. Commerce is at a low ebb, and the population has fallen off. At some of them great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the requisite supplies of provisions. Panama, in which half the commerce of a continent once centred, has long been falling into decay, and is seldom visited by vessels of any size. Steam navigation, should the projects now on foot be carried to completion, will no doubt work its miracles here as elsewhere, and may more



TEA-BOAT.—CHINA.

than restore its former greatness. Acapulco, with its splendid harbour, to which the galleons freighted with the rich products of the Philippines once resorted, has been ruined by repeated earthquakes, and by the heavy duties which the absurd im-policy of the Mexican Government has imposed on imports and exports. "The very great mistake," says the author, "committed in 1827, by the expulsion of the old Spaniards, has ruined every port on this side of Mexico, and the vexatious system of carrying into effect the custom-house regulations will utterly ruin its commerce, if this has not been already achieved. Only two European residents remain." With reference to the scheme of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Isthmus of Panama, so often proposed, and which, it is to be hoped, may soon be realized, Sir E. Belcher points out that the true line of communication would be by the stream of the Estero Real, in the Gulf of Fonseca, which he found navigable by vessels drawing 10 feet for

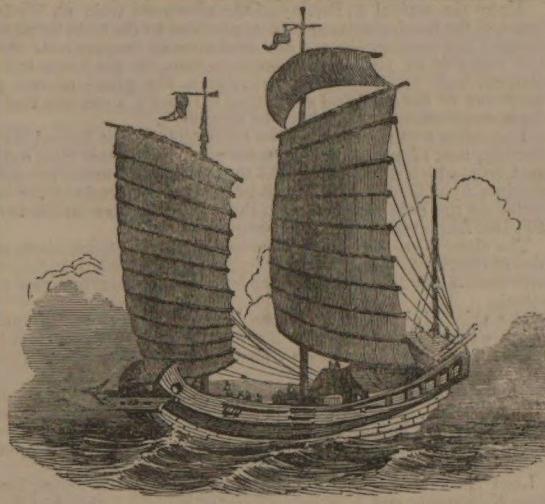


CASTANET.

more than 30 miles, and which is fed from the Lake of Momagna. Sir E. Belcher did not proceed to the head of the river, but a few miles of canal would serve to connect it with the chain of lakes in the interior of the states of San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and extend the line of navigation to the Atlantic. It is surprising, he remarks, that so much money should have been expended in the search after other communications, when nature points out this as the first that should be attempted. We trust that capitalists who have



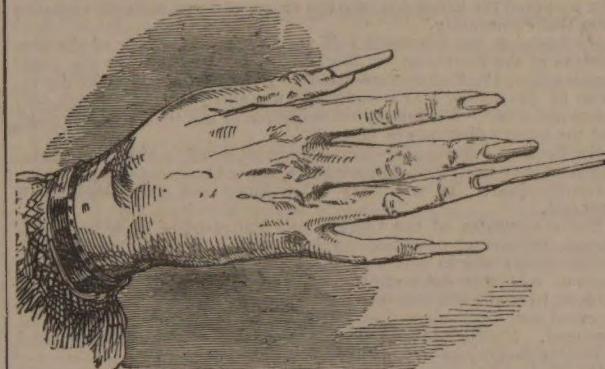
TRADING-JUNK.



FAST-BOAT.—CHINA.

money to invest will be slow to lend their countenance to the scheme of a railroad, to which the nature of the country seems to present the most formidable if not insurmountable difficulties. The only obstruction which was found in ascending the stream of the Estero was that offered by the mosquitoes; but this is of trifling importance to residents.

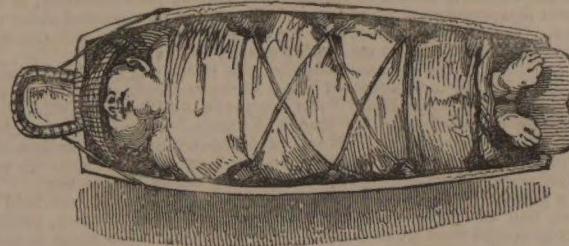
Monterey, in California, which the piratical audacity of an American officer the other day attempted, without warrant from his government, to appropriate, was visited by Sir E. Belcher, and is described by him as a miserable town, with no defences but a mud-brick battery, mounting seven guns, in a state infinitely more dangerous to those using them than to those against whom they might have been used. California possesses immense natural resources, which offer a boundless field for the employment of labour and capital, but the country is in a state of anarchy, which, so long as it exists, will effec-



HAND OF A BARBER-SURGEON.—CHINA.

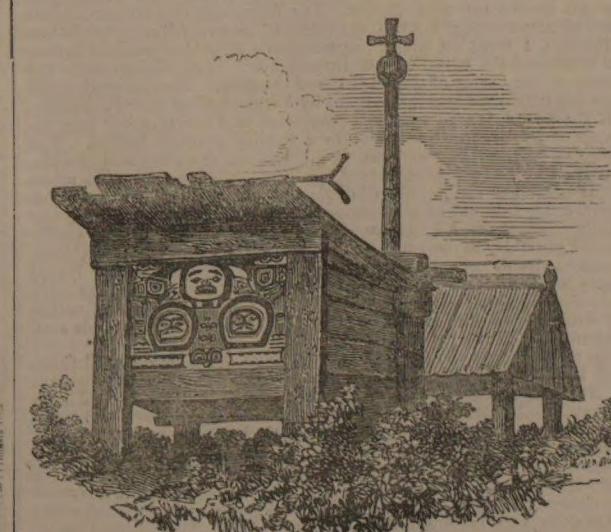
tually prevent them from being made available. The noble river of San Francisco offers an invaluable outlet for its produce, and will one day be a position of immense importance for the command of the Pacific, in the hands of any country which may obtain possession of it.

The author's account of the Russian forts of Sotka, or New Archangel, and Bodegas, and of the British settlements on the Columbia, to which we alluded in our last, is full of interest. The information he affords on the present state of the Sandwich Islands, and the proceedings of the missionaries, is vague



INDIAN CRADLES.

and contradictory. A full account of this interesting group, of the progress which has been made by the natives, and the changes wrought by the missionaries, is much wanted. It is certain that their population has fallen off greatly since the days of Cook. Sir E. Belcher declares that it is a great error to attribute it to the intercourse of Europeans, but he does not attempt to account for it on any other rational ground. A weekly contemporary, in reviewing his book, states, that he has "yet met with no sufficient explanation of this remarkable



INDIAN TOMB.

phenomenon." We fear the explanation is sufficiently evident in the introduction of contagious diseases of the various sorts, or in others which have a yet darker source in the vices of the European seamen, the ravages of which are not counteracted by any adequate supply of medical aid.

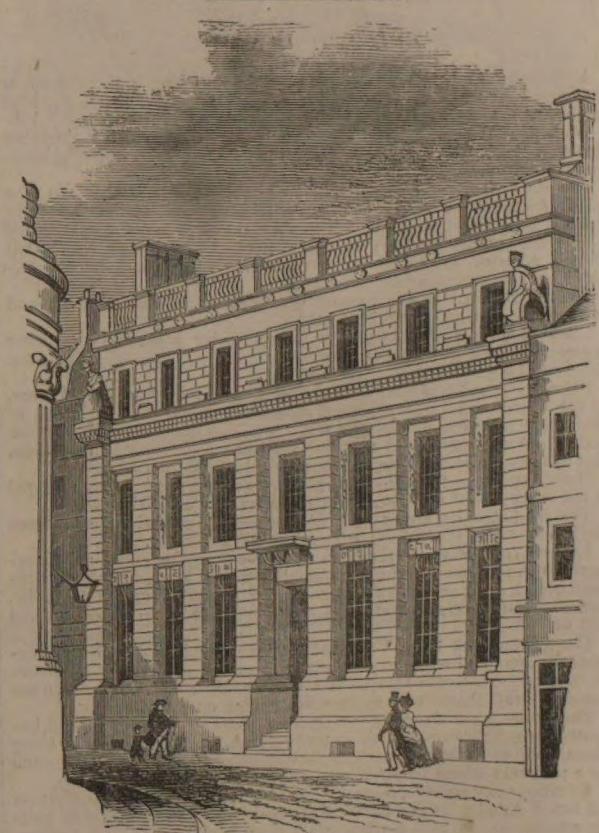
We have left ourselves little space to allude to many other interesting subjects of reflection which these volumes suggest. We could have wished for fuller details on the interesting regions of New Guinea, New Britain, and the various archipelagoes in their vicinity. The author's stay did not permit him thoroughly to explore the coasts, or to visit the interior of these islands, and the book does not add much to our knowledge respecting them. The immense area comprehended under the above designations forms one of the most interesting and important divisions of Polynesia, and as the tide of traffic and enterprise sets on, becomes daily of increased importance. The late Admiral Dumont d'Urville, who commanded the ex-



WOMAN WITH MOUTH-PIECE.

pedition of the Astrolabe and Zélée, sent out by the French Government, explored but a small part of the islands, and left much more to be done. The Dutch, ever alive to the interests of their commerce, have lately formed a settlement in New Guinea, and are actively prosecuting their researches. These things show that the attention of foreign nations is being gradually directed to this quarter, and it is more than time that the British Government bestirred themselves in the matter. The exploration of this part of the Indian seas ought immediately to be undertaken. Without meaning to depreciate the importance of other expeditions, it is impossible to doubt that costly and expensive enterprises have lately been undertaken, with far less prospect of a useful and profitable result. The discovery of new markets for our commerce is an object of paramount importance in the present state of distress.

We have only to add that the volumes are adorned by very fine and spirited designs, illustrative of scenery and costume, some of which we are enabled to present to our readers, scattered through the letter-press of this notice. We have selected such as serve to illustrate the manners of the Indian tribes on the north-west coast of America. Our readers have here a female head of one of the tribes near Port Mulgrave, with the wooden mouth-ornament, worn by them in an aperture under the lower lip; a castanet; a tomb; Indian cradles; and a strange appearance of ice at Cape Suckling. Another series of the engravings has reference to China, comprising the hand of a barber-surgeon, taken on board the Sulphur from the life; a trading-junk, a fast-boat, and a tea-boat.



LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

The ninth annual meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday last, on the bank premises, Lothbury; Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The directors laid before the proprietors their ninth annual report.

The profits of the year, after defraying all the current expenses, and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £54,843 18s. 11d. Out of this sum the directors paid last September a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 31st December. After the payment of these dividends, amounting together to £48,000, and of the income-tax, there will remain a surplus of

£5812 14s. 2d., which, added to the reserved fund, will make its present amount £63,126 10s. 10d.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
Payment of the Dividend on the 10th September, 1842, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, for the Half-Year ending the 30th June	24000 0 0	Balance of unappropriated Profits on the 31st December, 1841,	56607 16 8
Payment of the Dividend now declared at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, for the Half-Year ending the 31st Dec	24000 0 0	Premiums of £2 per Share on 653 Shares sold in compliance with the resolution of the last General Meeting, being the remainder of the 10,000 Shares assigned at par to the Proprietors, in the Year 1841..	1306 0 0
Payment of Income-tax in 1842	1031 4 9	Net profits of the Year 1842, after defraying the total expense of Management, and making provision for all bad and doubtful Debts	54843 18 11
Balance of unappropriated Profits	63126 10 10	£112157 15 7	£112157 15 7
		Balance of unappropriated Profits brought down ..	63126 10 10

The three directors who go out by rotation this year are David Salomons, Esq., Henry Bosanquet, Esq., and Lord William Robert Keith Douglas; but, being eligible, they offer themselves for re-election.

Sir Charles Burrell, Bart., M.P., moved, and Mr. Maudsley seconded, a motion that—

1. The report now read be adopted, and printed and circulated among the proprietors.

Several questions were asked by different proprietors about matters connected with the bank, all of which were answered in a manner that gave the meeting great satisfaction. The motion was carried unanimously.—It was then further resolved—

2. That the cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to the directors, for their able and successful government of the bank during the past year.

3. That David Salomons, Esq., Henry Bosanquet, Esq., and Lord William Robert Keith Douglas, be re-elected directors.

4. That the cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to the general manager, to the managers, and to the other officers of the bank, for their zealous and effective services; viz.:—

James William Gilbert, General Manager.

W. T. Henderson, Manager of the City Office, Lothbury.

Oliver Vile, Manager of the Westminster Branch, No. 9, Water-loo-place, Pall-mall.

W. Ewings, Manager of the Bloomsbury Branch, 214, High Holborn.

E. Kingsford, Manager of the Southwark Branch, Borough.

W. D. Asperne, Manager of the Eastern Branch, 86, Whitechapel.

G. M. Mitchell, Marylebone Branch, 153, Oxford-street.

Frederick Neale, Secretary.

Joseph Tapp, Chief Clerk.

5. That the thanks of the meeting be given to P. M. Stewart, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

The proprietors then separated, highly gratified at the condition and prospects of this flourishing institution.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 16.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to K R 8th ch	K takes R
Q to K R 6th ch	Q R to K R 2nd
R takes K R ch	K B takes R
Q takes K B ch	Q to K K 3rd
Kt takes Kt P checkmate	

Mr. J. W. Powell, on behalf of the Burslem Pottery Club, begs to accept the challenge given in our last week's paper by the Enfield Club.

We have received the following answers to the challenge in our last:—

Putney House, Putney. Sir.—Having seen in your paper of the 25th Feb. a friendly challenge from some gentlemen at Enfield to play a game at chess, we shall be happy to accept the same.—JOHN BROWN, Secretary to the club.

Sir.—Seeing in your last number a challenge from a gentleman in the name of a chess club to any one or more players, from the friendly way in which the same is given I am induced to accept it not from any thought of superior play, but from a pure love of the game, to induce others to do likewise. Yours, &c., A Novice.

This gentleman has sent us his address, which we shall be glad to forward by letter to the Enfield Club if wished, and if a match should be made we shall be glad to hear of it.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A vacancy in the representation of Ashburton in the House of Commons is caused by the demise of Mr. Wm. Jardine, M.P., who expired at his town residence on Monday morning.

We hear that Mrs. Charles Kean has been seized with an alarming illness at Bath, which renders her utterly unable to fulfil her professional engagements.

The *Armoricaine* of Brest of the 18th instant states, that the late gales of wind have displaced a mountain of sand on the coast of Crozon, near Brest, and exposed to view the remains of a village and a church, surrounded by a churchyard. The oldest inhabitant of the country does not recollect having ever heard of the existence of this maritime Herculaneum.

There is no truth in the rumour that the militia are to be trained and balloted during the present year.

Cheltenham has had one of the gayest winter seasons it has ever experienced, and has now an unusually large number of visitors for this period of the year.

Since the grand blast of Round-down, to the westward of Dover, on the line of the South-Eastern Railway, many thousand tons of chalk have been blown into the sea, by a like process, on a smaller scale; and we understand another blast of considerable magnitude, also at these railway works, will come off in a day or two.

Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, was for some time engaged in the orchestra of the Bath theatre, where he played the violin.

The *Basle Gazette* states that the commercial negotiations between Switzerland and Madrid are proceeding satisfactorily.

Letters from Payta to the 25th of November, received at Liverpool, by the Panama route, bring intelligence of the yellow fever prevailing with great malignity at Guayaquil, in the month of October. Some of the principal inhabitants had fallen victims to it; others had fled to Peru.

The newspapers from Venezuela, which reach to the 20th of December, are filled with detailed accounts of the removal of the ashes of Bolivar from Santa Martha to Caracas. In short, a scene like the burial of Napoleon seems to have been acted on a small scale.

The *Courrier de Lyons* of the 20th ult. states that suicide had become a complete monomania in that city. A wealthy proprietor hung himself the week before, because he considered he had paid too much for a property which he purchased a short time since.

A rumour is current amongst "the service," at Falmouth, that on the 1st of April next the Brazil mail, now conveyed monthly by sailing vessels, will be also carried by steamers; and that H.M.S. Astræa, and the packets now on their voyages, as they arrive home will be forthwith paid off.

A very general expression of dissatisfaction is current in the City at the fact, assuming the assertion to be true, that a firm of some standing in the vicinity of St. Paul's has been permitted to pay from £160,000 to £170,000, to render nugatory, as far as open trial is concerned, an Exchequer process filed against it for having participated in committing frauds upon the revenue through the instrumentalities of certain officials, some of whom have decamped, and for whose apprehension a reward of £200, by the order of the Customs Board, has just been offered.

Sir John Guest and Co. have contracted with the Russian Government for 45,000 tons of railway iron, and it is not improbable that this order will be doubled.

Sir Wm. Geary is slowly, but, we understand, safely recovering from his late dreadful accident. Sir William has not been able yet to leave his house.

Upon the arrival at Paisley of the afternoon train on Wednesday, some of the third-class passengers, previous to the train being stopped, opened the carriage-doors, and commenced leaping out. Amongst the rest was an unfortunate woman, who, in the hurry and crush, slipped, and fell between the carriages, the wheel of one passing over one of her legs, and mutilating it in such a manner that immediate amputation was found to be necessary.

It appears by the report of the committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society, that 17 performances were given in Exeter Hall during the past year, which produced £3423 10s., but the expenses exceeded the receipts by £37 odd. In regard to the general funds of the society, including the subscriptions, &c., there is a balance in its favour of £71 18s. 7d., after all demands have been paid.

The distress of the shipping interest is so great that three companies at Stockton, whose paid-up capital is £80,000, lost on an average each £1500 last year, independent of the wear and tear of their vessels.

The third University boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, which was expected to take place during the Easter recess, will come off on the Thames in June. Both parties are confident of success.

On Saturday night an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Assenden, leather-factor and fell-monger, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey. The fire was not subdued until the drying-room, where it originated, was, together with its valuable contents, entirely consumed.

Lord Eglinton and Sir James Boswell, with their respective rinks from Kilwinning and Auchinleck, played a curling match at Eglinton Castle, on Thursday week. The game excited great interest, and the Countess was present as a spectator. At the close victory was declared for his lordship by nine shots.

Four eminent counsel have been engaged to defend the Chartist on the coming trials—one sergeant, two Queen's counsels and one barrister. Their names are Sergeant Murphy, D. Dundas, Q.C., W. H. Watson, Q.C., and Charles Wilkins.

The Dean and Chapter of the Royal Chapel of St. George, have just given directions for the whole of the interior to undergo extensive repairs and improvements, a work which will occupy at least two months.

We understand that the benchers have at last decided upon the permanent establishment of a double choir in the Temple Church. It is expected shortly, when all the appointments are completed, that the full cathedral service will be again resumed, the Litany being at present the only part omitted.

A splendid range of stabling, fitted for the reception of forty horses, is about to be erected at Claremont for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

A letter from Berlin informs us that Prince Henry of Prussia, Grand Master of all the Lodges of Freemasonry in the kingdom, has just proposed the admission into the order, of Jews, hitherto excluded from that community.

On Tuesday, the thirteenth half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Southampton Dock Company was held at the company's office, 19, Bishopton-street. The meeting was quite the reverse of peaceable, was numerously attended, and lasted full four hours and a half. Ultimately the adoption of the report was carried, and the former directors re-elected.

On Tuesday evening, the thirtieth annual meeting of the Westminster Auxiliary Bible Society took place in the Queen's Concert Room, Hanover-square. It was very numerously and most respectably attended.

The magistrates at the Clerkenwell Police-office have been employed, for several days past, in investigating the particulars of an extraordinary case in which an interesting young lady, only nineteen years of age, was the complainant, and the accused a young law-student, to whom she was recently married, and who, it appears, has deserted her. The allegation on behalf of the latter is, that he is deranged. The friends of the young gentleman have been summoned before the magistrate to have the case fully investigated.

On Wednesday morning, a fire, which was attended with great destruction of property, broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Chapman, a hair-dresser, in Thomas-place, Brixton-road. The amount of property destroyed was very great, for, besides the destruction of the premises, several houses in the vicinity have sustained great damage by fire and water.

An alarming riot took place at a teetotal festival held at Windsor a few evenings since, which was with difficulty quelled by the police.

On Wednesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, and about thirty clergymen of the neighbourhood, arrived at Roehampton, and, after consecrating Trinity Chapel, recently erected there, partook of an elegant breakfast à la fourchette, at the hospitable mansion of J. H. Oughton, Esq.

The intended opening of the Eastern Counties Railway to Colchester on Monday last was frustrated by the slipping of one of the timber supports on which the rails are laid at Mountnessing, to the great disappointment of thousands of persons congregated along the line. On Tuesday, however, the directors made an experimental trip, which pronounced the place perfectly secure.

A notice has just been issued, by the command of her Majesty, prohibiting the admission of hired hackney-coaches, or cabriolets, into St. James's and Hyde Parks, except in the Bird-cage Walk.

"The present made by Queen Victoria," says the *Journal de Frankfort*, "to the Prince Royal of Hanover, on his marriage, will probably be the richest of any presented on the occasion. It is a silver service for a dinner of six courses for thirty-six persons."

A general court of the governors of Christ's Hospital was held at their hall on Wednesday, when an address to her Majesty, praying her to accept their humble but hearty thanks for her royal munificence, in the gift lately presented by her to that institution (£1000), was unanimously adopted.

Sir James Graham left town on Wednesday to attend the Lancashire assizes, having been subpoenaed as a witness on behalf of the Chartist.

The largest bar of iron ever made was rolled at the Cyfarthfa iron-works, near Merthyr Tydfil, on Saturday last, and is, we are informed, for a house in Holland. It is a cable bolt, 25 feet in length, and six inches in diameter, and weighs about 2400 lbs.

A general court of the governors of the London Hospital was held on Wednesday last, when the report of the committee was received and adopted, after which the court proceeded to sanction the sale of stock, to the extent required by the exigency of outstanding engagements, and which could not be met by the ordinary means arising from subscription. The court then adjourned.

Henry Clarke, a workman employed at the manufactory of Messrs. Maudslay, the engineers, was killed on Monday last, by the falling of a large sheet of copper, which he was endeavouring to raise to a perpendicular position.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INVESTITURE OF SIR HUGH GOUGH WITH THE ORDER OF GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.—The following description of this interesting ceremony is from the letter of an eye-witness:—"While at Nankin, I went on board the Admiral's ship Cornwallis, 72 guns, and witnessed the ceremony of investing Sir Hugh Gough with the insignia of the Order of Grand Cross of the Bath. This interesting and imposing ceremony was performed by Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., by the Queen's special command, and there is but one instance of its having been done in a similar manner before. The Queen's letter, which was read, was the most flattering and complimentary to Sir Hugh Gough that the English language would allow of. It regretted the gallant officer's absence from England, which deprived her Majesty of the pleasure of conferring it personally; but strictly charged the Admiral to do it in the most marked and public manner possible, to convince the General of the desire of the Crown to make suitable acknowledgment of his services in China. Royal salutes were fired, the ship full of people in full dress. Prayers were read, and after the ceremony the good old English fashion of eating and drinking took place. The Chinese Tartar General with his staff came on board, but too late."

LORD SEATON'S STAFF.—Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, has appointed Captain the Hon. James Colborne, of the 16th Foot, and Captain George Murray, of the 52nd Light Infantry, to be his Aides-de-Camp; and Lieut. the Hon. F. Colborne, of the 15th Foot, to be his military secretary.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE'S STAFF.—The personal staff of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Thophilus Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B., Governor-General of the Canadas, will be composed of the following officers, viz., Captain Studholme Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards; Capt. L. A. Lowry Balfour, of the 72nd Highlanders; and Lieut. Archibald S. Campbell, Royal Canadian Rifles. His excellency will

embark, with his staff, at Liverpool, for his government, on the 4th of March, in the North American mail steamer.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN THOMAS JONES, BART., K.C.B.—This brave and gallant officer died at Cheltenham on Sunday last. Sir John Jones served in the Royal Engineers in the campaign in Calabria, &c., and was present at the battle of Maida, and attack of Scylla's Castle; in the Peninsular campaign and retreat to Corunna, in 1808 and 1809; accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the reduction of Flushing. He also served in the campaigns of 1810, 1811, and 1812, in the Peninsula, and received a medal for Badajoz. Sir John was shot through the ankle joint at the siege of Burgos, in October, 1812.

Lord Downes, K.C.B., has arrived at Limerick, to assume the duties of the military command of that district, to which he was recently appointed by the Duke of Wellington.

The following alterations and interchanges of Cavalry Quarters have been decided on, and are to commence in April:—The 1st Dragoon Guards are to be brought home from Canada. 2nd move from Birmingham to Manchester. 3rd from Nottingham to Ireland. 4th and 5th are to remain in Ireland. 6th change from Glasgow to Edinburgh. 7th proceed to the Cape. 1st Dragoons proceed from Manchester to Birmingham. 2nd from Exeter to Ipswich. 4th from Brighton to Exeter. 6th from Piershill to Leeds and Dorchester. 7th Hussars from Canterbury to Brighton. 8th from Hounslow to York and Sheffield. 10th remain in Ireland. 11th proceed from York to Ireland. 12th Lancers change from Ireland to Glasgow. 13th Light Dragoons from Ipswich to Hounslow; and 17th Lancers from Leeds to Nottingham.

PRIZE-MONEY.—A division of another lot of prize-money is announced by the authorities to be made on the 16th inst. to the officers and crew of her Majesty's sloop Fantome, 16. This lucky vessel, under the orders of Captain (then Commander) E. H. Butterfield, captured on the 1st of May, 1841, the valuable Spanish slave-brig Josephine. The tonnage, bounty, and moiety proceeds will be distributed in the following proportions:—Flag of the station, £95 14s. 7d.; commander, £179 9s. 10d.; first class, £6

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATION.

At a general ordination held on Sunday last, the 26th ult., by the Lord Bishop of Chester, in the cathedral church of his diocese, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:

Deacons.—Of Oxford: C. H. Dean, B.A., Queen's; J. Rigg, B.A., New Inn Hall. Of Cambridge: J. Appleton, B.A., Catherine Hall; William Castle, B.A., St. John's; W. C. Green, B.A., Clare Hall; Charles J. G. Jones, B.A., Clare Hall; J. F. Lingham, B.A., Trinity; Thomas Massey, B.A., Catherine Hall; T. G. Perry, B.A., Trinity; Philip Thompson, B.A., Catherine Hall. Of Dublin: John Jervis, B.A., Trinity; F. R. S. Skea, B.A., Trinity; G. A. Warner, B.A., Trinity. Of St. Bee's College, Cumberland: William Hughes, Thomas Laburn, R. White.

Priests.—Of Cambridge: Rev. H. Biant, B.A., Queen's; Rev. M. J. French, B.A., Catherine Hall; Rev. John Griffith, B.A., Christ's; Rev. H. S. Hindley, B.A., Queen's; Rev. V. Lush, Corpus Christi; Rev. J. W. M. Millman, B.A., St. John's; Rev. D. Shaboe, B.A., Queen's; Rev. G. H. Stevens, B.A., Magdalene; Rev. Edw. Whitley, B.A., Queen's. Of Dublin: Rev. J. Richardson, B.A., Trinity. Of Durham: Rev. E. C. L. Blenkinsopp, B.A., University. Of St. Bee's College, Cumberland: Rev. M. H. Maxwell, Rev. J. Moorby.

The Lord Bishop of Antigua (Dr. D. G. Davies) intends leaving England for his distant diocese on the 15th of March.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND QUESTION.—On Wednesday evening last the Scotch Church, London Wall, was the scene of great uproar and confusion on the occasion of Dr. Candlish, one of the leaders of the non-intrusion party in Scotland, delivering a lecture on that subject. After the lecture Dr. Brown, one of the senior presbyters, rose to reply to the statements made by Dr. Candlish, but he was assailed with dreadful uproar, and cries of "Turn him out," which did not cease until he relinquished the attempt to speak, when the meeting dispersed.

The French Ambassador, the Russian Minister, and the Prussian Minister, transacted business on Monday at the Foreign Office. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and other ministers had interviews with Sir Robert Peel.

The Belgian Minister transacted business, on Wednesday, at the Foreign Office.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this great metropolitan charity took place on Tuesday night in the board-room of the new premises, Gray's Inn-road, the Rev. Dr. Rice, head-master of Christ's Hospital, in the chair. The secretary, the Rev. R. C. Packman, read the report, by which it appeared that the numbers relieved during the year amounted to 17,232. The report concluded by pressing the necessity of increased exertions to meet the augmented liabilities.

THE RUSSIA COMPANY.—The annual dinner of the Russia Company took place on Wednesday at the London Tavern, and was marked by the convivial hospitality which has ever distinguished the gatherings of that ancient and wealthy mercantile association. The chair was occupied by W. Astell, Esq., the governor of the company, the principal guest being his Excellency Baron Bunnow, the Russian Ambassador.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE NEW-ROAD.—A daring outrage and robbery was perpetrated on Mr. John Rowland, an elderly gentleman, now and for many years parish-clerk of St. James's, Westminster, a few evenings ago, in the New-road, opposite St. Mary-lebone Church. Mr. Rowland was proceeding towards North Bank, St. John's Wood, and, on his arrival at York-gate, leading to the Regent's Park, was struck violently on the head, which, together with the fall, partially stunned him, and while in that condition his great and body coats were unbuttoned, and his pockets rifled by two men, five sovereigns being extracted from one of his waistcoat pockets. Some lads coming up at the time, the thieves escaped, it is supposed, into the park.

A meeting of the Portuguese Brazilian bond-holders was held in the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, Sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, Bart., in the chair. These bondholders have at last effected a settlement with the Government of Portugal, through the laborious and unremitting exertions of their chairman, after a delay of seven years.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Monday last a most important investigation, which has occupied nearly four days, was resumed and concluded before Mr. T. Wakley, M. P., and a jury, at the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, touching the death of James Doyle, aged 38, late a prisoner in that gaol. The inquiry was opened on the 15th inst., and certain charges, imputing neglect and ill-treatment on the part of the officers of the prison, having been made, the coroner and jury felt it their duty to go into the general treatment of prisoners, who were either sick or in a delicate state of health, with a view that any defects existing in a system applying to so many hundred persons as were continually inmates of the above prison, might be traced out and remedied. Colonel Chesterton, the governor; Mr. Wakefield, the surgeon; and all the officers of the prison, were in attendance to hear the proceedings, except when prisoners were under examination. They were then directed by the coroner to withdraw, in order that their presence should not be permitted to influence parties under their control. A great number of witnesses having been examined, for whose evidence we regret we cannot find space, the coroner summed up, and the jury retired. After about half an hour's consultation they returned, and delivered the following special verdict—“We find from the evidence adduced, that the deceased, James Doyle, was admitted on the 1st of September, 1842, and placed to work on the tread-mill until the 6th of November, when he was relieved on account of illness—that he continually complained of illness up to Feb. 11, 1843, on which day, for the first time, he was treated by the medical officer, and that he died on the day following of a granular disease of the kidneys.”—The jury begged to add to their verdict, “that they could not separate without expressing their opinion that the deceased had not that proper treatment from the warders and medical officer that the nature of his case required.” The jury wished it also to be understood that they exonerated the governor of the prison from any blame. Mr. Wakefield wished to be informed if the verdict was an imputation on his character, and ultimately declared his intention of taking the case into the Court of Queen's Bench, to set it aside. The protracted inquiry then terminated.

ROCHESTER.—On Monday last the justices in petty sessions were occupied sometime hearing a complaint against Ensign Robert Dawson Chapman, and Ensign James Le Marchant Carey, officers of the 44th Foot, for killing and stealing three fowls, the property of Mrs. Walker, residing in a cottage on the London-road, near Rainham. From the statement of the complainant, it appeared that on Wednesday week, between twelve and one, in consequence of hearing three distinct reports of a gun, she went to her door, and saw two gentlemen, with guns in their hands, picking up her fowls. She immediately asked why they had shot her fowls? The gentlemen carried away her birds, and took them to the Star Inn, to which she followed them. She saw one of the officers, and asked him to pay her for her property he had destroyed, when he laughed, and gave her two cards, bearing the names of Sir Rowland Hill and John Dawson. Her birds were a favourite breed, and worth twelve shillings. Adams, the constable of Luton, said he had ascertained the officers had had two of the fowls cooked at the inn for their dinner, which they ate; the third fowl they carried away with them. The court granted warrants for the immediate apprehension of the parties. Adams, the constable, with a witness, left Rochester by the mail for Deal, where the officers are now with their depot.

A very numerous meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom was held on Monday, in the hall of the institution, Chancery-lane, to receive a report of the proceedings relative to the removal of the courts of law and equity from Westminster, and to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter. A number of resolutions were adopted expressive of the inconvenience experienced by the profession in attending the Westminster Courts, and declaring that Lincoln's Inn was much more conveniently situated. A committee having been appointed to give effect to the resolutions, the meeting separated.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Since our last, the arrivals of English wheat up to Market lane have been extremely scanty, and for the most part, of middling and inferior quality; the stands have therefore been poorly filled with samples. The demand however, has ruled inactive. Fine descriptions, of both red and white, have gone off on late terms; but other kinds have sold at a decline, in some instances, of 1 per quarter. So little has been doing in foreign wheat, both free and in bond that the quotations may be considered nominally unaltered. Barley and mal have sold at about previous currencies. Good sound oats have supported their value; but the out-of-condition sorts have had a downward tendency. Both old and new beans are 1s cheaper, while peas and flour may be purchased on easier terms.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3050; barley, 5180; oats, 1410; and malt, 451 quarters; flour, 5090 sacks. Irish: barley, 899; and oats, 4080 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 750 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46 to 55s; ditto white, 57s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; ditto, white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 66s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 66s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato ditto, 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto, white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 38s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 33s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 60s to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 16s to 17s; ditto, feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had rather more business doing in clover seed this week; but all other kinds of seeds are a mere drug, at barely stationary prices.

The following are the present rates: Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 49s; hemp-seed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per owt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares 6s to 9s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto, Foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 55s to £6 per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7s 4d; of household ditto, 6d to 6d for the 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 6d; barley, 27s 2d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which Govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 4d; barley, 27s 3d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 28s 10d; beans, 27s 4d; peas, 29s 11d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 8s 0d; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—The market is very steady for this article, and a good business has been done in both black and green sorts. A fair portion of the tea taken in at the late public sales has found purchasers at the buying in prices.

Sugar.—Fine colour samples of most kinds of sugar continue scarce, and such ready command extreme rates. In most kinds of sugars a fair business is doing, at fully previous quotations.

Coffee.—The market is quiet for all sorts suitable for home consumption, but former rates are sustained.

Mosses.—At public sales 300 puncheons East India were taken in at 18s per cwt.

Salt-petre.—The demand is brisk for rough, and prices have advanced 6d per cwt.

Cassia Lignea.—About 1800 chests have sold at 54s to 70s per cwt., with a steady inquiry.

Tallow.—The market is flat for P.Y.C., still holders are unwilling to give way in prices, and will not sell on the spot under 43s per cwt. New Y.C. for August December, separate months, are 43s; and for the last three months, 42s. Town tallow, 44s, net cash.

Oils.—We have no material variation to notice in this market, which remains extremely inactive.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is very dull, and prices are irregular; so much so, that it is difficult to give them accurately. In Dutch butter there is no change, fine qualities being 116s to 120s per cwt., yet the market is dull. In bacon, little is doing—36s is the general price of prime sizeable. The quotations of navy beef and pork remain as last noted.

Meats.—This market is dull, but holders are firm to late rates.

Wool.—The public sales of this article being concluded, we find their result to have established a decline of 1d per lb. By private contract next to nothing is doing, with small imports.

Hops.—Although the supply of hops offering is scanty, the demand is in a sluggish state, and prices are barely maintained.

Potatoes.—About 1000 tons of potatoes have reached the Pool this week. Fine sorts command full rates; but other kinds little is doing.

Cools.—Adair's, 15s; Townley, 15s 6d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Heaton, 19s 3d; Henton, 20s 0d; Whitwell, 19s; Burdon, 19s; Caradoc, 20s 9d; Adelaide, 20s 3d; Lambton, 20s 9d per ton. Ships arrived, 13.

Smithfield.—Extreme heaviness has been the feature in this market since this day se'night, and prices have fallen from 2d to 4d per lb. They rule thus:—Beef, from 3s to 4s; mutton, 3s to 4s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the large arrivals of meat here, trade has proved excessively dull, at lower figures. Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS, (CLOSING PRICES.)—THURSDAY.	
Bank Stock, 177 <i>1</i>	India Stock, pm.
3 per Cent Reduced, 96 <i>4</i>	Ditto Bonds, 68 pm.
3 per Cent Consols, 95 <i>1</i>	Ditto Old Annuities.
3 <i>2</i> per Cent Reduced, 103	Ditto New Annuities.
New 3 <i>1</i> per Cent 102 <i>3</i>	Exchequer Bills, £100, 2d., 67 pm.
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500 68 pm.
Long Annuities to expire:	Ditto Small 68 pm.
Jan. 1860, 12 15-16	Bank Stock for Account, 177 <i>1</i>
Oct. 1859, 123	India Stock for Account,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Account, 85 <i>2</i>

SHARES.

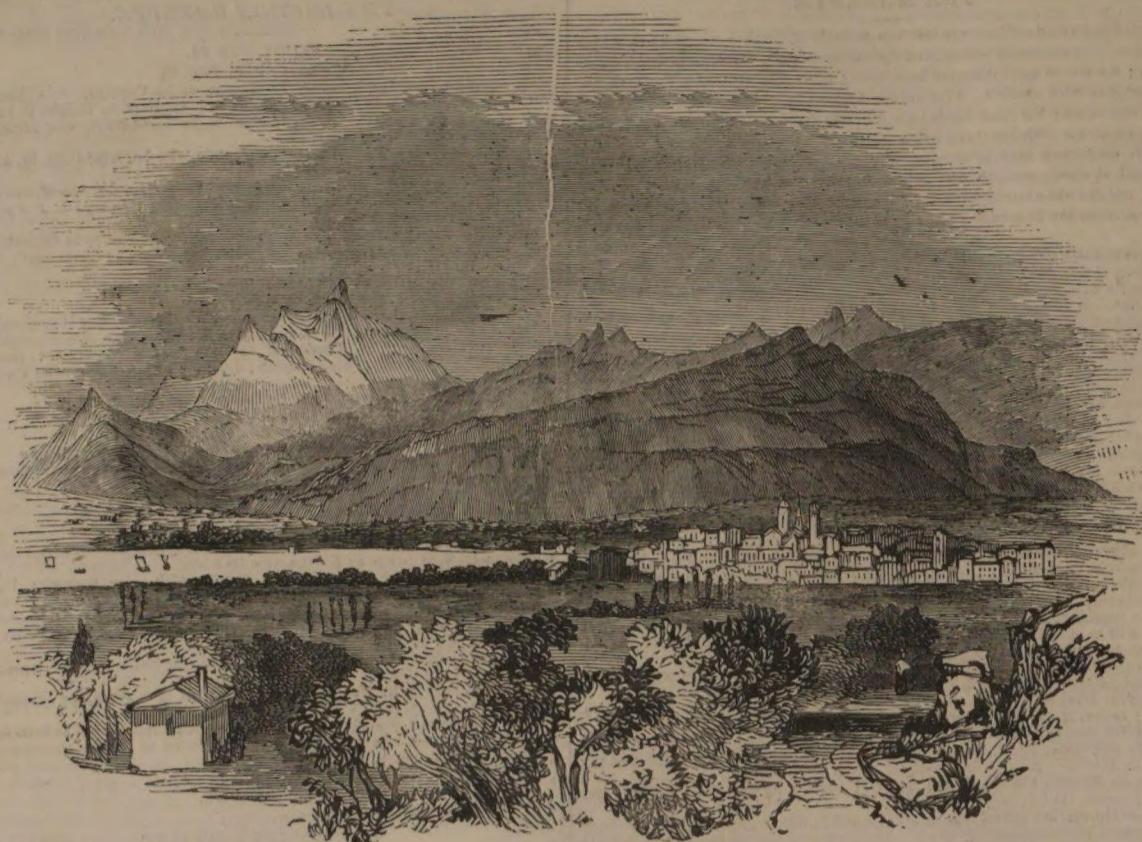
Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 57	Ditto Loan Notes (10 p)
Cheltenham and Great Western (80 p)	London and Birmingham (100) 217
Eastern Counties (23 p), 9	Ditto New Shares (2 p), 36 <i>1</i>
Ditto New (10 <i>1</i> p), 10 <i>1</i>	London and S. Western (£41 6s 10 p), 66 <i>1</i>
Ditto Debentures (1 p), 11	Manchester and Birmingham (40 p), 23 <i>1</i>
Great Western (65 p), 96	South Eastern and Dover (50 p), 22 <i>1</i>
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 70	Ditto Scrip (25 p), 23
Ditto Fifths (12 p), 18 <i>1</i>	York and North Midland (50 p)
London and Brighton (50 p), 35	Ditto New Shares (20 p)

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

It has at all times been, and always must be, a difficult matter to obtain correct information respecting the actual state of manufactures. This is particularly the case at present. During this week complaints by the masters have continued to be generally expressed against the dulness of trade, whilst they have, at the same time, been prosecuting their operations on a gradual extending scale, and giving fair employment to the great majority of the manufacturing labourers. If the consumption, therefore, at the present time be not actually so large as the producers could desire, still it must be obvious that they would limit the amount of their production to their existing demand, did they not anticipate future improvement. From Manchester, Glasgow, and from all the cotton manufacturing districts, the information which we have received during the week is, however, on the whole, satisfactory. There was then a fair demand for goods, partly for home, and partly for foreign consumption, but no material improvement in prices had occurred. No complaints of want of employment were made by the operatives, and the rates of wages were perfectly equal to the expenses of living. In Paisley, and those places wherein fancy goods chiefly occupied the attention of the manufacturers, the progress in improvement was considerable, and the number of hands employed was weekly on the increase. This is the more pleasing, as the spring season of fashion has scarcely yet commenced.

From the woollen manufacturing districts the information of this week is not so satisfactory as could be desired, still workmen are well employed, although the sales effected in all the halls have not been very large. The demand for exportation continued to be pretty fair, but the home consumption is by no means so large as is necessary to render this department of trade really healthy. The sales of sheep's wool were also more limited in their amount than they were in the previous week, but, at the same time, prices were not lower. At Liverpool the same remarks may be made on cotton wool, but contrary winds have continued to keep very large additional supplies, for a time, out of the market. When the wind changes, lower prices will, probably, again encourage larger purchases than can be reported during the last few days.

No political news has been received during this week in any way calculated to affect the value of the public funds. Additions have been made, however, to the superabundance of money previously in the money market, two ships of war, with two millions of dollars on board, having just arrived from Hong Kong, from whence they sailed in the end of October. One satisfactory piece of information has been received by these arrivals, which has not yet been generally known. The Chinese merchants at Amoy had laid aside their junks, and purchased several British ships for the future prosecution of their commercial operations. This specimen received, however, only adds to the difficulty of productively employing money, and its influence, accordingly, causes a gradual improvement in the value of Consols, which have reached 96, the continuations for the time account being scarcely one-eighth per cent., or less than an annual interest of 2 per cent., for money employed on the Stock Exchange. On the value of railway shares the same cause produces similar effects. For those of real character the demand increases weekly



VIEW OF GENEVA.

GENEVA.

The town of Geneva is built on two hills, divided by the Rhône, where it issues out of Lake Leman; the higher of which, on the south bank of the river, is about 100 feet above the lake. The larger part of the town lies on that side. The river forms an island within the town, which is also built upon, and is a separate district, joined to the two banks by bridges. The district on the north bank is called St. Gervais. A smaller island, at the very point where the Rhône issues from the lake, is planted with trees, and forms a public promenade, which is adorned with the statue of Rousseau. A handsome suspension-bridge has been lately thrown across the river, to connect both banks and the island. A handsome quay, with fine buildings, has also been constructed along the south bank of the river. The streets in the old part of the town, or *Cité*, as it is called, are narrow and steep, the houses high, and the appearance of the streets rather gloomy. It is regularly fortified with ramparts, ditches, and bastions, but is commanded by the hills of La Bretie and St. Jean, which makes it unfit to stand a regular siege. There are three gates—two on the Savoy or south side, and one on the French or Swiss side. The municipal expenditure of the town amounts to about half a million of florins annually, the revenue being derived chiefly from the *octroi* or duty on provisions levied at the gate. Geneva abounds with means of instruction. There is the academy, or university, with four faculties—theology, law, science, and belles lettres—with forty professors. The schools of drawing and architecture, mechanic schools (*écoles industrielles*), where they teach mathematics, physics, and chemistry applied to the arts; a school

for music, a school for gymnastics, a school for watch-makers apprentices; besides elementary schools, infant schools, and other schools, both public and private. There are also societies of arts, of medicine, of physics, and natural history. A mechanics' society, a military society, and a reading society, which has a library of 30,000 volumes, receives foreign journals and papers, and has about 300 subscribers; a museum of natural history, which is very rich; a cabinet of medals; a botanical garden, under the direction of Professor De Candolle, and other scientific institutions.

The recent disturbances at Geneva, of which some account is given below, present an appropriate opportunity for the introduction of an engraving of that romantic *ville*.

An insurrectionary movement manifested itself at Geneva at six o'clock on the evening of the 13th ult. The tocsin was immediately sounded, and the insurgents, who mostly belonged to the suburb of St. Gervais, the centre of the partisans of the movement, gained possession of two of the city gates (those of Cornavin and Hives). A collision took place between them and the troops, in which 11 persons were said to have been either killed or wounded. Among the dead were Messrs. Fournier, Major of the place, and Fech, a Councillor of State. The insurgents marched against the Hôtel de Ville, the seat of the Government, but failed in their attempt to carry it. An attack was equally made against the powder-mill, which was vigorously defended, and remained in the hands of the Government. The movement was believed to have been occasioned by a law voted on the 13th by the Council of State, authorizing the police to institute domiciliary visits, in order to discover the hiding-place of a foreigner expelled from the canton.

som hundreds upon hundreds of warm admirers to assert with him the dignity of the national stage, and to acknowledge and applaud with generous and just encomium his great ability and untiring energy, in fostering and preserving not only the Shaksperian drama, but whatever is pure, lofty, and classical in histrionic art. We were of those, therefore, who rejoiced heartily in the sight of the overflowing audience, who came less to the performance of "Much Ado about Nothing," than to pay to the *Benedick* of the evening their tribute of cordial encouragement and respect. It must be confessed, moreover, that Mr. Macready made hit in the peculiar character:—he played, notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary,—arch comedy,—and drew down loud uproarious shouts of laughing jollity, by the purely original features which he conceived he might pourtray. A contemporary critic denies the truth of such a conception, but admits its forcible efficacy; in Macready's hands it was acted up to most cleverly, and told thoroughly with the audience. The first great effect was produced immediately after *Benedick* had overheard that *Beatrice* was in love with him. He marched from the arbour, and he took a chair, and there he sat for some minutes with the oddest expression of countenance in the world. *Benedick* did not know what to make of the new dawns of love in his bosom, so he fidgetted, and he crossed his legs in some now fashion at the end of every three words; and he looked at one moment so lugubrious, and at the next, when he chuckled over the beauty of *Beatrice*, so self-satisfied, that he was perfectly irresistible. The droll misery in his countenance when reviled by the *Prince* and *Claudio*, his horror at the discovery of his brushed hat and civet perfume, were admirable. "He is all mirth," quoth *Don Pedro*, ironically, and the contradiction given to the assertion by that melancholy visage, was humorous in the extreme. But let us not be understood to signify, that all the dignity of *Benedick* was given up in this reading. When he had undertaken to fight *Claudio*, and make *Hero's* cause his own, and he was still pursued by the bantering of his former friends, he nicely

MACREADY AS BENEDEICK, ADVANCING FROM THE ARBOUR—
"LOVE ME!"

distinguished the impatience shown by a man with a serious purpose on his mind, who shakes off frivolous jests, from that of the mere butt who is fidgetty at being teased. His acknowledgment to the *Prince* of past obligations was dignified and respectful, and would have been commendable in any reading of the character. The outbreak of spirits with which he defied jests against the "married man" at the conclusion of the piece produced a most exhilarating effect; and at the fall of the curtain the applause of the audience was shot forth in one great burst. We shall not dwell at any length on the rest of the characters, merely observing that the mirth of Mrs. Nisbett, as *Beatrice*, is charming, but that she makes little of the sentiment; that Compton's *Dogberry* is clever but hard, and that Keeley's *Verges* is a little picture, perfectly finished, such as that actor can execute when he pleases.

THE MAYORALTY "SILVER CRADLE."—The recent accouchement of the Lady Mayoress has caused the revival of the old City tradition of a "silver cradle" being customarily presented on so interesting an occasion. The whole, however, appears to be an idle gossip's tale, or is, perhaps, a phrase akin to a child's being born with a silver spoon in its mouth. The last occasion on which the Lady Mayoress (for the time being) was confined was in the mayoralty of Alderman Copeland, when, on December 1, 1835, the Court of Common Council referred it to a committee "to devise some method of testifying the gratification of the court, at the birth of a son to the Lord Mayor." At a Court of Common Council, on December 14, the committee presented their report, recommending an address of congratulation to the Lord Mayor, to be ornamentally written and emblazoned. To this an amendment was moved, "That a piece of plate be presented to the Lady Mayoress, with a suitable inscription." The Court adjourned without coming to any decision. At a court, on December 16, the debate was resumed, and a motion was made to agree with the committee in their report; to which, however, an amendment was moved, "That this court doth most sincerely congratulate the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor on the recent accession to his family by the birth of a son, and trusts that the addition will be a permanent increase of happiness to his domestic circle." This amendment was carried unanimously; and so vanished the tale of the silver cradle.

In the votes and proceedings of the House of Lords last week was this entry:—"Lord Brougham and Vaux—to submit a motion relative to the Municipal Corporation of London, Thursday, thirtieth of February."



SCENE FROM "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING"—DOGBERRY, VERGES, SIXTON, AND PRISONERS.

Dogberry. "Why this is flat perjury to call a prince's brother villain."

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

We here present to our readers a scene from "Much Ado about Nothing," with a separate portrait of Mr. Macready in the character of *Benedick*, from that finely organised and well continued comedy. Mr. Macready selected the occasion of his benefit as a fitting one to invest with the attraction of a novel appearance; and it would seem, indeed, to have been happily chosen, for it collected into every part of the house an audience

that "filled the bumper fair." Mr. Macready, however, can hardly fail—no matter what the peculiar attraction of the character to be sustained by him—to have a host of friends surrounding him on an occasion when the estimation of the man, more than the value of the performance, is taken into account by the world. He has his enemies, and many cavillers at his stage mannerisms, who, nevertheless, cannot often deny his genius: but the great public will always pour forth from its bo-